The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY. N. C., WEDNESDAY. OCTOBER 6, 1875. NUMBER 16.

The North Carolinian.

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One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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The North Carolinian

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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

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Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.

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Attorney—C. W. Grandy.

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Sheriff—John T. Price.

Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.

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Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

Surveyor—Kader Perry.

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Attorney—W. F. Pool.

Representative—W. J. Munden.

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Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

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AND

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The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

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Near the Canal Bridge.

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January 1st, 1875.

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Haunting Eyes.

In the hour I first beheld thee,
Soft thy kindly glances fell,
And my heart bowed down before thee,
As beneath a magic spell.
Since that time, like some sweet phantom,
In my home thy form doth rise,
And where'er my sad gaze wanders,
There I meet thy haunting eyes!

Oh, those eyes! their lovely shadow
Stole the light of life away,
And my heart, in languid dreaming,
Idly pines from day to day.
Vain the evening's dewy coolness,
Vain the calm of midnight skies:
Even with darkness closing round me,
Still I see those haunting eyes!

KITTY'S TRIAL.

A Sketch of Southern Negro Life.

For at least ten days Miss Eliza, the housekeeper, had reported our little maid, Kitty, in a most unusual state of mind and body. Her shiny black skin was becoming absolutely pallid—her broad mouth, always parted in rather noisy laughter, was closed, and her full lips tremulous; her appetite was gone entirely—she was literally starving herself to death. The state of her mind was most distressing, for her utter wretchedness was painful to behold, and her silence as to its cause something remarkable in one formerly so communicative. Our curiosity was considerably excited by such a phenomenon, and our wonder was increased by the sudden announcement one morning that our excellent chambermaid, whose conduct while with us had been unexceptionable, had been arrested and carried off for trial before our village magistrate. What could it mean? Kitty's bosom friend, a half-simple girl about her own age—sixteen—gave us the desired information as she passed the house weeping bitterly, following in the wake of the constable who was leading poor Kitty away.

"Me and Kitty was at the Cary street meeting-house Sunday 'fore last, and Kitty laughed at something, and one of the colored men—a big man in the church—he say Kitty keep him from saying his prayers, and he meant to have her put in prison for it. Kitty and me have been scared to death; and now they done come and took my poor dear Kitty! Oh, oh, oh!"

This, then, was the explanation of the whole mystery. Our merry little darkey had been to the colored Methodist meeting-house two weeks before, and had disturbed one of the elders, a cross-grained old bachelor negro, who had no eye for our maid's trim little figure and good-natured face, but a sharp one for an innocent female who might disturb his lordship's devotion. His threatening glances, as we afterward heard, had only increased her merriment, and he had left the church vowing vengeance. Behold the result!

We were all a good deal troubled, for Kitty was quite a pet with us, and so sister Louise hurried off in search of a gentleman friend whom she persuaded to accompany her to the magistrate's office. Arriving at the miniature courthouse, they found a crowd of negroes assembled before the door, looking grave and important, and so barricading the passage it was with some difficulty Mr. Jones forced his way in. He returned in a few minutes to say that the trial would not come off for an hour or two, as the sheriff had gone out to the country to summon some witnesses, fifteen or twenty of whom had already arrived and were waiting to bear testimony to Kitty's depravity. She had been informed she could send for any one who wished to testify in her favor, but had replied no one knew anything about it but Susie, and Susie was on the spot, still clinging to her friend, who, like herself, was frightened out of her wits. The fine which would be assigned in case of conviction would not be less than five nor more than twenty dollars, but if Kitty could not pay it, she would be sent to jail. Sister Louise begged Mr. Jones to remain there—help poor Kitty through the trial and pay the fine for her, so that she might return home in peace. The room in which the magistrate sat was small, with a low ceiling and but little ventilation. Crowded as it now was with negroes, many in their shirt sleeves, just as they were found at their work in the fields, the atmosphere was anything but agreeable. The judge, a low, fat man, with a red face and heavy brow surmounted by spectacles, was seated by a table on which lay several large, dusty law books, the leaves of which he was turning in a pompous manner—as if the matter to be discussed before him was one of life and death, and the fates arbiters. Behind the door, on a three-legged stool, sat Kitty, with the faithful Susie crouched at her feet, both cold and trembling; opposite them were ranged the witnesses, around whom thronged a number of darkeys of all ages and both sexes.

"We regret to keep you waiting, Mr. Jones, but we have had to send into the country again, to attach George Wilson, another witness for the plaintiff."

The gentleman bowed, and was about to speak, when he felt some one pull his sleeve.

"Mass' Jones, is I got to 'tach anybody?" asked Kitty, in an alarmed tone.

The poor girl's fears were soon relieved on this subject, and the judge, again turning the leaves of his book, remarked: "I find Miss Catharine Taylor guilty, according to the accusation brought against her, of quite a grave offense, in disturbing a lawful public assembly, and the fine is a heavy one for a person in her circumstances. Shall I read what Blackstone, in his commentaries, says on the subject?"

Mr. Jones expressed his thanks, but begged he wouldn't trouble himself. Just at this moment a ragged little urchin ran in, and hurrying up to the judge's table, said: "Mister, I say, please give me two cents' worth of ginger-snaps."

The judge rose with all gravity, walked to a small shelf behind him, took the cakes from a plate standing there, handed them to the boy, and receiving his pay, pocketed it, while he resumed the discussion of the case before him, referring constantly to his books, until again interrupted by one of the witnesses, a gawky, hungry-looking, half-grown boy, who pulled the forelock of his hair, as he said: "S'cuse me, massa; but will you please gib me a cent's worth of yer bull'seyes?"

"Certainly, my friend," replied the suave vender of sweets, as he walked with the dignity of a lord chancellor to his shelf, took down the glass jar of candies, and returned with the required quantity of bull'seyes.

The boy put down a five-cent piece, and while the judge searched his pockets for four pennies to give as change, he went on with his discourse upon what Blackstone said of offenses similar in character to that charged to have been committed by Miss Catharine Taylor.

The twentieth witness for the plaintiff having at last arrived, the judge opened the case with all due solemnity, and requested Mr. Williams to take the witness stand and state his grievance.

The church elder, a tall, severe-looking colored man, with white hair and beard, stepped forward and began his speech.

"May it please your honor, Sunday 'fore last I was at my church, as every 'spectable colored person should be when there's preaching. I showed the folks to their proper places, and put that wicked young person, Miss Catharine Taylor, in a comfortable position, where she could attend to her duties like a Christian, and then I retired to my own seat to enjoy myself in hearing the preacher, and joining myself in the prayers; but you b'lieve me, sir, that wicked young 'oman, the prisoner at the bar, disturbed my devotions with her laughing and chattering, so that it was no use to try and 'tend to my own Christian business any more. She disturbed the whole congregation, please your honor, and I know 'tis the duty and pleasure of you gentlemen as regilates the laws to see that the laws is obeyed; and I can prove by myself and these colored gentlemen here that she's broke 'em—every one—and that she deserves to go to the court jail, and live on bread and water 'till she learns manners."

"Thank you, Mr. Williams; that will do. You have stated your case clearly, and—ahem—laconically. You see, Mr. Jones, your little maid is prone to err, as regards her religious duties, like the rest of us, and, also, must pay the penalty of her guilt. Mr. Wilson, will you please come forward and testify to the best of your knowledge and belief?"

George Wilson, a jolly-looking darkey, left the ranks and came forward, grinning from ear to ear.

He was duly sworn, and then asked if Mr. Williams' statement was correct; if he himself was at church on that fatal night; and if he was interrupted in his devotions by Kitty's laughter.

"Ya-as, massa, I was at church dat night, for I always goes to meetin' if I kin git dere, and 'tis sartin sure Kitty she dere too, and she got to laughing like, and 'sturbed folks mightily. Ebery word Brudder Williams say is true; but, massa, she ar'n't nothing but a gal yet, and gals will hab deir fun, makes no difference whar dey is:"

"That will do, Mr. Wilson. We see your evidence is against the prisoner, but your kind heart recommends her to our mercy on account of her youth."

"I s'pose you say de right ting, massa; but I ain't got no book larnin' like dese young ones, nowadays, as goes to school. I know one ting, massa, I tells de truth, and nothin' but de truth. I ain't pomsious myself, like some folks I know; I'se free man now—lives to myself and works for myself, and puts de money straight in dis ole pocket, whar it stays till de ole woman comes and steals it all; and, bless you, don't leave me 'nuf to buy my 'baccer."

A half-dozen other witnesses were called, all of whom testified clearly against Kitty.

"If Mr. Williams is satisfied, I think we might now examine the witness for the defendant. A bad case against your client, eh, Mr. Jones?"

Susie, the half-witted friend of Kitty, like a hunted deer, sprang to her feet when her name was called. Some one had whispered in her ear (we afterward discovered) that her eyebrows would turn white if she told a falsehood while under oath, and the girl was wild with terror lest such a misfortune should befall her.

"Miss Susan, what can you say in favor of your friend? Did she, or did she not, laugh and disturb the worshipers at the meeting?"

"I—I dunno, sir. She didn't do nothin' as I see but laugh a little bit. I b'lieve she laugh—maybe she didn't—please, sir, don't send her to jail! 'Deed, sir, she didn't do nothin' to hurt nobody!"

"Your client's friend's evidence is rather against her—eh, Mr. Jones? We had better not ask her any more questions. Miss Catharine Taylor, you are allowed to speak in your own defense if you wish it. My friends, the law is just, and allows a prisoner this privilege. Doesn't it, Mr. Jones?" said the judge, wiping the perspiration from his forehead with a red silk handkerchief.

Kitty had to wait until the judge had sold two cents' worth of peppermint drops before she could speak for herself.

"All I've got to say is that I didn't 'sturb nobody at church. I'm not going to lie about it. I did laugh, but I didn't 'sturb nobody!"

"Hush, hush! The prisoner is not obliged to criminate herself. The law is very explicit on that point—eh, Mr. Jones? You know what Blackstone says?"

Mr. Jones didn't know Blackstone's opinion, and didn't care to hear. Would the judge please proceed with the case?

"All that remains is to sum up the evidence, and decide according to law."

"Could I cross examine some of the witnesses, and see if it is not possible to throw a better light on the whole affair?"

"Certainly, Mr. Jones; as you wish to act as volunteer counsel for the defendant, the law allows you this privilege."

Mr. Jones asked George Wilson to appear again.

"You say Kitty laughed. Did she laugh aloud or noisily?"

"Wal—no, massa, I ain't never hear her. I see Brudder Williams frown, and I looked 'round, and I see her smile again, pretty broad, and put up her fingers and look at Brudder Williams through dem."

"But did she disturb you at all?"

"No, massa, she ain't 'sturbed me none. Gals is gals—dey ain't like boys."

Another and yet another witness was asked if Kitty's laughter was loud enough to interfere materially with their devotions, and a little cross-examination always resulted in the final confession that the party had seen Brother Williams' discomfort, but had felt none themselves.

Meanwhile the crowd of spectators, all of whom were in deep sympathy with the light-hearted Kitty, listened admiringly to Mr. Jones, with eyes starting from their sockets, so intently did they hang upon his words, as he summed up the testimony.

"If the judge will allow me to express my opinion, I should, from what we have heard during the trial, say that Catharine Taylor has been guilty of irreverence in a place of public worship; and that in so doing she annoyed one of the elders, whose place it is to see that all deport themselves properly on the occasion of a service in the church. Beyond the mere effect on Mr. Williams' feelings as churchwarden, no harm seems to have been done. No one else seems to have heard any noise, or been induced even to look towards the prisoner, except from having their attention drawn to the spot by their elder's evident discomfort. Such being the case, the plaintiff cannot be said to have proved his statement—namely, that Kitty disturbed the worship of the congregation. I move the indictment be quashed."

"You are right, Mr. Jones, and Miss Catharine may thank you for having argued her case so admirably. You have the law on your side; the accusation of disturbing a public assembly is not proved; therefore, we can only reprimand the prisoner for her acknowledged irreverence, and dismiss her."

A burst of applause from the spectators followed, and a crowd collected around Mr. Jones to shake hands with him, and thank him for "speaking so beautifully for Kitty—just like a born lawyer, for all the world!"—while David Williams strutted out of the room in a state of virtuous indignation; and Susie, the only one of the throng who was not laughing boisterously, kept appealing to Kitty to know if her eyebrows were white.

A Detective's Blunder.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Evening Chronicle* relates this incident: About two months ago a young lawyer of this city and his newly-acquired wife were returning from a visit to the bay. Wearied a trifle with constant billing and cooing, the young husband made some feeble excuse or other and slipped off to the smoking car to burn a cigar and think with a sigh of the departed bachelor days when he could spit out of the window over his boot toes, with none to say: "Oh, please, Steve, dear, don't!"

The bride, with rather an injured expression, was sitting in her palace car, musing on the waning ardor of her Stephen, when she suddenly discovered that she was the center of attraction to the whole car. Two rough-looking men were standing in the aisle, gazing at her closely, and then referring to a paper which one held in his hands. Before the astonished and indignant lady could collect her thoughts, one of the men took the vacant seat beside her, and with a knowing wink observed:

"A good get up, Nancy, but it won't do. You're copped dead to rights this time, honey."

"Sir!" gasped the frightened lady, shrinking back into the furthest corner.

"By the big stick," said the man, admiringly. "Nance, you'd ought to a-gone on the stage. I never see anything better done. But it won't do. You've got to come back with us, Nance, an' you stand a mighty good chance of goin' over the bay for five at shortest."

"Sir, what do you mean!" exclaimed Mrs. ——, thoroughly alarmed and starting to her feet. "Will no gentleman protect me from the insults of this fellow?"

Half a dozen gentlemen sprang forward at this appeal.

"Gentlemen," said the man, "jist 'tend to your own business, and I'll tend to mine. I've been hunting this bird for two months, and more, and I've got her at last. She puts on a good deal of style, but if you've ever heard of Nance Brown, one of the 'cutest thieves on the coast, here she is. I'd have taken her quietly, but if she wants to make a row, it's her own business. I'm Detective ——, and here's my warrant."

"Oh, this is intolerable," cried the poor lady, bursting into tears of indignation and shame. "Gentlemen, my husband, Mr. ——, is on the train. Go find him, for Heaven's sake!"

There presently appeared about the wildest-looking lawyer outside of Stockton. The detectives grinned at the vehement explanations of the husband, and the other officer warned him to be quiet, or he would arrest him for interfering. Fortunately there were several Virginians on the train, and they at once identified the lawyer as a respectable citizen, though, the marriage being recent, they had not known the lady.

The detectives were profuse in their apologies, and got out of the car in double quick order, looking more sheepish than any thief-takers have a right to look, and swearing that it was the strongest resemblance they had ever seen.

A Singular Disease.

A correspondent, writing of the Philippine islands, says: In spite of the cleanly habits of the Bicols, the itch is a widespread malady, believed by the physicians to be the result of too low a diet, the food being mostly fish and vegetable. Under certain conditions these natives are utterly unable to endure hunger and thirst, and when pursued by unappeased wants become critically ill, and often die. A morbid mania for imitation is the result of the disease alluded to above, a mania utterly beyond control. The attacks of the malady consist in this: that a man suffering under the influence of terror or consternation will unconsciously, and without the least sense of shame, imitate everything that passes before him. Should he be offended, he falls into a rage, raving and shrieking; and precipitates himself at the same time, knife in hand, on those who have placed him in the predicament. The practice of running *amok*, frequent in the Malay countries, is also not uncommon in the Philippines. Our author mentions the case of a soldier in Manila, who rushed into the house of a schoolteacher, stabbed him and his son, and, passing thence into the street, mortally wounded a woman and two young girls, a boy, a coachman, another woman, a sailor, and three soldiers. On arriving at his barracks, he plunged the dagger in his own breast. Thus twelve victims besides himself fell before his homicidal frenzy. It is quite singular that the running *amok* is so often associated with the results of the disease alluded to above.

Taming Clams.

When taken young, the *Graphic* says, clams, dull and stupid as they look, may be tamed, being readily touched by kindness and good treatment. A friend of the writer had one which was quite domesticated and a general favorite of the household. At a word or a touch from the hand of his master he would open his shell and eat from the tip of his finger, previously moistened with sea water rich with the infusorii which form its natural food. It even learned to recognize its master's footst p, and it was touching to see the joy it would express when my friend approached it; at such times it would open its shell and make its peculiar cry until it was taken up, when it would nestly against his warm hand, feed, and then sink quietly into a deep sleep, or purr somewhat like a young kitten. For some reason the clam was called Evil-Merodach, to which name it would respond whenever addressed. Through the carelessness of an ignorant servant-girl it met its end by falling out of a window where it had been placed, as was customary after its evening meal, that it might enjoy the twilight, of which it was very fond, and in which it would sing quietly to itself, dreaming perhaps of its early days and friends. The shell was broken, and notwithstanding the most careful nursing, it died in a few hours.

All They Want.

An aged minister of the M. E. church, we are told, died not long ago in Ohio, who, to his dying day, wore no buttons on the back of his coat, because, when young, he was remonstrating with a newly converted sister for wearing jewelry, saying that it was needless, and that a Christian should be restricted to what was useful. His coat had metal buttons, and the girl at once replied by asking: "Of what good are those buttons at the bottom of your waist?" He saw the point, called for a pair of scissaw, cut off the appendages and restricted himself forever after to buttons in front. An apostolic writer also takes exception to broidered hair, pearls, and costly array.

THE NEW JERSEY VOLKS FEST.—The North German harvest festival lately held in New Jersey, in the vicinity of New York, was attended by over 125,000 people during the week, and the receipts at the gate were $40,000. This is the first festival held, but that they will be held every year is a self-evident fact.

THE BURIAL DIFFICULTY.

A Sketch of the Man Over Whose Remains the Troubles in Montreal is Caused.

A Montreal paper says: Joseph Guibord, over whose body Ultramontanism and the civil authority have come into conflict in this country, was a French Canadian Roman Catholic of distinguished piety and fidelity to the doctrines of his church, and of excellent moral character. He was a printer, and for thirty-six years was in the employ of the late Louis Perrault, and later, of Louis Perrault & Sons. Guibord was a man of more than ordinary ability. When the catechisms and hymns for the use of the Indians in the northwest were published. l'Abbe Garin, among others in charge of the mission, consulted Guibord as to the best mode of putting the Indian language into type, and of forming the matrices. Although the Indian language was entirely unknown to him, Guibord undertook the difficult task of putting these works into print, and accomplished it so well that for ten years he furnished the Roman Catholic mission in the northwest with the catechisms and hymns for the use of the Indians. In recognition of these services l'Abbe Garin and his conjutors were accustomed to bring Guibord some of the finest mink and otter skins that could be obtained in the northwest. When visiting Montreal Guibord was one of the first whom l'Abbe Garin, Bishop of Anemou and others called upon, and the effusions of sentiment that passed between them gave no promise that the pious and simple-hearted printer would in future become the object of the anathema of his church.

Guibord was foreman of Mr. Perrault's printing establishment, and was greatly beloved by his employers and fellow-workmen for his kindness and many good qualities. C. O. Perrault, Esq., vice consul of France, from whom we obtain several of these particulars, says Guibord's punctuality was proverbial among those who knew him. Mr. Perrault considered him as one of the first printers in the dominion. He had great mechanical ingenuity, and was, in fact, a scientific printer. He was the first who introduced stereotyping into this country, and the first book stereotyped in Canada was done under his supervision. At the time of his death he was the oldest printer in Canada except Mr. Lovell. Guibord was sixty-two years of age when he died.

Guibord was not one of the founders of the Institut Canadien, but became a member thereof two or three years after its establishment. When the institut fell under the displeasure of the bishop, for refusing to throw out of its library certain books that were placed in the index at Rome, Guibord was one of about two hundred members who persisted in maintaining their connection therewith, and who appealed to Rome against the course of the bishop. Guibord died suddenly on the 18th of November, 1869; but three or four weeks previous, when seriously ill, he sent for a priest, who came and heard his confession.

The priest, acting under direct instructions from the bishop, refused to administer to him extreme unction unless he would withdraw from the institut, which Guibord declined to do. He rallied from that sickness, but his death, when it subsequently occurred, was so sudden that he had no time to send for a priest. A few days before his death, Guibord met one of his fellow members of the institut in the street, and asked him what was the news about their appeal to Rome. The answer was that no news had yet arrived, but the institut hoped that justice would be done them. "I hope so too," said Guibord, "for I feel that I am going fast, and unless the matter is settled before I die there will be a row about my grave. I am a poor man, and they will no doubt bury me along with those that have been hanged if they can." "Have no fears about that," returned his fellow member, "your friends will see that you are no worse treated than a rich man."

A Prison Romance.

A few days since a fine double team, with driver and footman on board, dashed up in front of the Ohio penitentiary and stopped, when the footman hastened into the warden's office and said to Colonel Innis that a lady at the gate desired to see the warden. The colonel stepped out, and, after addressing a finely dressed madam, was asked if she might see her husband, who was a convict under his charge. He replied that if she was the wife of any man in the prison of course she might see him. She alighted and went into the office. Meanwhile, the man whose name she gave was sent for. Before he came the woman privately told the warden that she had a bill of divorce from him, and that it might be that he would not care to see her, and she would like to be informed on that point before he came in. Accordingly the warden met the husband in the guard-room, and said to him that his divorced wife was in the office and desired to see him if he was willing. He said he had no objection to seeing her. He went into the office, where she met him with a welcome hand and a cr—s, which were both very coolly received. During the conversation that ensued she asked him if he intended coming home when his time was out, and told him that his father had said he would establish him in business if he would behave himself. He indifferently replied that he didn't know or care much where he went to. Her interest in his behalf was not very warmly reciprocated, and she finally remarked that she would have to be going. As they parted she offered another caress, which he accepted seemingly as a matter of politeness. After he had gone back to work she told the captain of the guard to tell him that if he would be a good man until his time was out and come home she would again join him in the bonds of wedlock.

Sensible Words about Advertising.

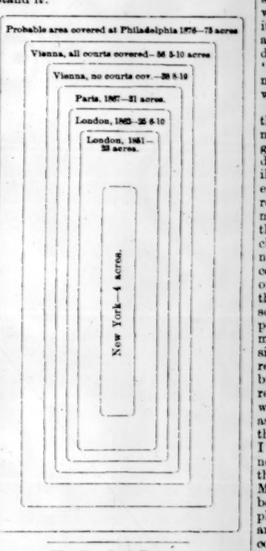
The following is from the financial article of the New Orleans *Picayune*: The people who sit nervously in counting-houses, or behind their goods, waiting for customers to take them by storm, and making no efforts to let the world know the bargains they have to offer, will find the season very unpropitious. Many of those who have spent large sums in hiring drummers and paying for other well-known appliances of trade, have effected large sales, but swallowed up too large a share of the receipts in such enormous attendant expenses. The best remuneration has been found by those who have returned to more legitimate old fashioned methods of pushing their business. We say it not simply because we are interested in this line of expenditure, but, as our best advice to all who wish to be enterprising and to secure a larger custom, there is nothing now so effective to this end as judicious advertising. A little advertisement may be like a gentle touch of the whip to poor Dobbin's horse, "a mercy thrown away;" but a liberal outlay is almost certain to bring in a large return, and this will last even beyond the current season. We do not believe that any one who has valuable service or desirable property to offer can fail of reaping a rich harvest by continuous advertising on a large scale.

SWEET.—Louisiana's last sugar crop amounted to 116,867 hogsheads, and molasses to 11,516,828 gallons.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

The Space to be Occupied by the Buildings Erected.

Philadelphia is preparing to take the lead in the way of exhibitions or world's fairs at the Centennial next year. A comparison of the ground to be covered by the buildings at Philadelphia with that covered in other cities is interesting. Here it is so plain that all can understand it:



The Sawdust Farmer.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* tells the following story:

Not a hundred miles from where I grow potatoes, a city gent purchased a small farm a year or two since and commenced operations in the spring after his own fashion. Of course there was much speculation among his neighbors as to how things would come out, as the land had been skinned by its former owner, one of the old "regulars" in the business. Some of the new potatoes must be tried, but the land was dreadfully poor, and very little manure could be had at any price; therefore something must be done to prevent failure and the fulfilling of adverse prophecies. But Mr. Sidewalk had read that potash was a good fertilizer for potatoes, in fact, the best crops of this tuber were usually produced on new lands full of ashes and decayed vegetable matter; consequently he set to work to supply the first of these ingredients, if not both. In the neighborhood there is a sawmill, and about it, as usual, quantities of old sawdust. A few loads of this were hauled home and heaped under a shed. In the meantime Mr. Sidewalk had ordered sent out from the city two hundred pounds of pure potash. This was dissolved in water and poured over the sawdust, a little at a time, and the heap worked over and then more of the liquid put on, until at last the entire two hundred pounds had been taken up. Of course, this made rather an expensive fertilizer, and one that would scarcely be profitable in a long run, but it was city versus country, and the former was bound to win, and he did. The land was plowed and harrowed and then furrowed out for the potatoes. A liberal quantity of the sawdust was spread in the trenches, and the potatoes dropped upon it and covered. Of course the neighbors saw the sawdust, but the potash part was kept secret. The potatoes grew amazingly, and the yield was something never before seen on that farm the in memory of the oldest inhabitants. The next spring Mr. Sidewalk had made provision for other and cheaper kinds of manure, consequently did not care about any more sawdust, but his neighbors did, and there was a great scramble for all that could be had at the sawmill, and it went into furrows and hills in large quantities, no question being asked or explanations required of the city farmer.

It is probably unnecessary to mention the results, but I would advise any one going that way not to mention "sawdust" in the hearing of those who thought that they had learned a new "kink" in potato growing from a city man turned farmer.

It Is the Nature of the Beast.

Frogs, toads and serpents never take any food but that which they are satisfied is alive.

If a bee, wasp or hornet stings, it is nearly always at the expense of his life.

Serpents are so tenacious of life that they will live six months without food.

The head of a rattlesnake has been known to inflict a fatal wound after being separated from the body.

If the eye of a newt is put out another perfect eye is soon supplied by rapid growth.

Fishes have no eyelids, and necessarily sleep with eyes open.

Alligators fall into a lethargic sleep during the winter, like a toad.

There are agricultural ants in Texas that actually plant grain and reap before the harvest.

Naturalists say that a single swallow will devour six thousand flies a day.

The tarantula of Texas is nothing more than an enormous spider.

A single codfish produces more than 1,000,000 eggs in one season.

A whale suckles its young, and is therefore not a fish. The mother's affection is remarkable.

Toads become torpid in winter and hide themselves, taking no food for five or six months.

Serpents of all species shed their skins annually, like sea crabs and lobsters.

Turtles and tortoises have their skeletons partly outside of, instead of within, the body.

It is believed that crocodiles live to be hundreds of years old. The ancient Egyptians embalmed them.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Vice is but a nurse of agonies.

Vain is the world, but only to the vain.

Ultra modesty is very nearly allied to extreme vanity.

Truth may be violated as much by silence as by falsehood itself.

If we dive to the bottom of pleasure we are sure to bring up dirt.

The beau

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., Oct. 6, 1875.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication as we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter.

Albemarle Agricultural Society.

DAYS OF FAIR

Wednesday Thursday and Friday,

OCTOBER 20, 21, & 22.

THE OUTRAGE AT RALEIGH.

One of the leading members of the Constitutional Convention spoke the convictions of an honest man when he said that he felt that the members of the body were out of place because they were sitting in defiance of a popular majority of over ten thousand *against* the Convention. But the Democrats disregard the popular will, and have done so from the very inception of this Convention movement. They called it in defiance of the people's will; they organized it through fraud and they are rushing headlong into the bad work of "amending," and remodeling the organic law! There is no remedy for the people until the proposed amendments come before them for ratification or rejection. At the ballot box a rebuke will be given that must be heeded. Well, declares a cotemporary in another State:

To defy the popular majority of twelve thousand, and proceed with the dangerous business of overhauling and tearing to pieces a constitution which by so emphatic a vote the electors have declared satisfactory to them as it stands, is no ordinary outrage upon popular rights.

One hundred sober men in Ohio, went the other night to the county jail, disguised, broke down the door, took out a prisoner accused of murder, and deliberately hung him. This is the most solemn and apparently *orderly* instance of lynch law that has recently dishonored our country. There was no pretence of fear that the man would escape justice. But the crime with which he was charged justly roused the indignation of the people, and they unjustly violated the law and murdered a suspected murderer. It is a bad business, and men who thus take the law into their hands and break it, know not how soon they may perish by the sudden wrath of heir impatient neighbors.

The attempt of the fraudulent Democratic majority of the Convention to take away from the people the right and power of electing Judges and Justices of the Peace is a step backward—a movement to take power from the many and place it in the hands of the few. Remove the election of public servants from the people and there is danger. The protection to life, to liberty and property will be weakened and all their safeguards, will be weakened and the full enjoyment of the benefits and blessings of Republican government greatly impaired. This encroachment upon independence and sovereiginty and popular rights should be earnestly protested against.

Mr. Geo. W. Grice, recently elected President of the Raleigh & Gaston and Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Rail road was born in Portsmouth, Va., in 1825. His early education was conducted at Elizabeth City, N. C., and one of his precepters there was E. W. Stanton, afterwards the celebrated Secretary of War under Lincoln's administration—*Raleigh News.*

The *News* is in slight error. The STANTON who taught school here was *not* "the celebrated Secretary of War." He was a teacher here in 1834-5. He moved to Tennessee and was elected to Congress and was afterwards appointed Governor of one of the North Western Territories.

Can the Democratic party of North Carolina afford to allow the two delegates sworn in from Robeson county hold their seats? Never was there a clearer case of injustice and fraud. A partisan victory thus obtained must react. By it they organized the convention. By it they elected their President. By it they are keeping the convention in session against the people's will and at a fearful cost to the State.

A Milwaukie editor has had returned to him a book borrowed twenty-seven years ago, and begins to have hopes of humanity after all.—*Ex.*

Oh that those who have borrowed books of us during the past twenty years, and forgotten to return them, would give us like reasons for hope.

The *Virginian* speaks encouragingly of Norfolk as a cotton port. Last year was the largest cotton year in the history of that city, giving it some three times the amount for handling that it had ever before. The shipments of September 1875 show double the amount of September 1874.

"Man," says Victor Hugo, "was the conundrum of the eighteenth century; woman is the conundrum of the nineteenth century."—*Exchange.*

We can't always guess her, it is true, but we'll never give her up—no never!

The Convention is still in session and has been now for over thirty days, at a cost already of *twenty thousand dollars*, and nothing beneficial to the people done! ADJOURN! ADJOURN!!

Among the amendments passed by the accidental majority in the Convention are several striking directly at the rights and privileges of the people. They give the Legislature the power to make as many new Courts as it may choose, appoint the Judges for life and establish any court it may desire.

Hon, COLUMBUS DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, has resigned. It is said that Hon. GEO. D. COLEMAN, of Pennsylvania, has been named as his successor.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

Elizabeth City, N. C. }
Oct. 4th, 1875. }

Board met. Present Dr. P. John, Chairman; Geo. W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

It was ordered that S S Fowler furnish the Poor House for the month of October.

The following bills were allowed:

W B Pritchard $10.50 for services as Register and Township Trustee, H A Raper $4 for services as keeper of Poor House for September; Reuben Madrin $5 for making coffin for pauper; Henry Starke $5.50 for services as Trustee and Poll Inspector; Bartlett White $2.50 for Poll Inspector; Jos S Jones $2.50 for Poll Inspector; J M Jackson $4 for two days services drawing jury lists; W W Kennedy $2 for one day with Finance Committee; E M Stanton $4.50 for poll inspector; Jos S Jackson $4.50 as poll inspector, &c., J B Flora $2.50 as poll inspector; H C Wood $4.50 as poll inspector; S S Fowler $128.93 for furnishing Poor House for September; G B Thompson $4.50 for services two days as poll inspector; Etheridge & Bro. $20.35 for stationary; Dr Jas N Butt $ .42 for stationery.

On application made by petition, signed by a large number of tax payers it was ordered that a monthly allowance of $4 be allowed Margaret Bundy a pauper.

It was ordered that C C Allen be allowed $100.00 for the support of Mrs. Allen, a lunatic [This will be refunded by the State.]

It was ordered that the transcribing of the records be dispensed with for the present.

W C Davis, of Elizabeth City made application for retail liquor license, which was granted.

As no record can be found of the number, amount, to whom issued and date of issue of the County Bonds outstanding against the County it is ordered that the Clerk of this Board request of C Guirkin whose name appears to the Bonds and Coupans as Clerk, to furnish, as soon as possible, the information needed.

On motion adjourned.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n.

THOS. P. WILCOX,
Clerk.

Proceedings, City Commissioners.

Commissioners office }
Oct. 4th 1875 }

Board met. Present J S Wilcox, Mayor; Dr P John, Jabez Pritchett, Henry Davis and Whitnel Lane, Commissioners.

The following bills were allowed;

G M Jennings $53.75; Jabez Pritchett $60; Jos Horton $62.50; and Hugh Cale $8.75, all for hauling on streets; G W Bell $1 for reparing lock; W A Price $15 for boarding prisoners in jail; Griffin Pritchard $4.05 for dirt; J S Wilcox $12 for fees in dismissed cases; Spence G Gamby $31.10 for work on streets; W L Walker $13.82 for posts; W A Harney $14 for freight and posts; C B Brothers $2 for balance due on hauling, and A L Jones $8 for work &c., on sidewalk.

It was ordered that the Mayor appoint a jury of twelve freeholders to examine and report on opening Dyer street to Ehringhaus street; also a jury to examine and report on street running East from Gaskins street; also a jury to examine and report damages on street leading to the Parsonage.

It was ordered that the hauling on the streets be dispensed with for the present, and that the Constable take charge of the street hands.

Jabez Pritchett tendered his resignation as Commissioner. On motion of Dr P John it was not accepted.

Adjourned.

J. S. WILCOX,
Mayor.

WM. KRUSS,
Clerk.

Spend your Money at Home.

An exchange gives the following ten reasons why people should spend their money at home. They are so forcible and well put, that we cannot refrain from presenting them to our readers, hoping that they will give them the consideration which they deserve:

1st It is your home; you cannot improve it much by taking money away to spend or invest.

2d. There is no way of improving a place so much as by encouraging good merchants, good schools and good people to settle among you and this cannot be done unless you spend your money at home.

3d. Spend your money at home because there is where you generally get it. It is your duty.

4. Spend your money at home because when it is necessary for you to get credit, it is of your town merchants you have generally to get it, and they must wait for the money. Therefore, when you have the cash in hand spend it at home.

5th. Spend your money at home. It will make better merchants of your merchants; they can and will keep better assortments and sell at lower rates than if the only business they can do is what is credited out, while the money goes to other places.

6th. Spend your money at home. You may have sons growing up who will some day be the best merchants in town. Help to lay the foundation for them now. It is a duty. It may be your pride in after years to say: "By my trading at the store I got my son a position as clerk, and now he is a proprietor." Then you will think it hard if your neighbors spend their money out of town. Set the example now.

7th. Spend your money at home. Set the example now. Buy your dry goods, groceries, meats and everything at home, and you will see a wonderful change in a short time in the business outlook of the place: therefore, deal with your home mercnants.

8th. Spend your money at home. What do you gain by going off? Count the cost; see what you could have done at home by letting your merchant have the cash. Strike a balance and see if you would not have been just as well off, besides helping your merchant.

9th. Spend your money at home. Your merchants are your neighbors, your friends; they stand by you in sickness—are your associates; without your trade they cannot keep your business. No stores, then no banks, no one wanting to buy property to settle on and build up your place.

10th. Merchants should do their advertising at home. They should get their billheads, circulars, cards, letterheads, envelopes, and all their printing at home, of their own newspaper, who aid them in many ways, and advertise them hundreds of times without any pay whatever. Merchants should set an example to their customers by patronizing liberally their home newspapers. Men and women are imitative animals and are prone to follow examples set them. How can merchants expect their neighbors to trade with them if they set the example of going away from home for their printing and advertising? Let merchants and people all patronize home enterprize, and home industry and home trade. So shall they all be prosperous and happy.

In an interview with the reporter of a New York paper, Carl Schurz says that business is dull all over he world, in England and Germany especially so while France seems to him at present the most prosperous of European countries; that is, ordinary business is more active there than elsewhere. The cause of the existing depression of business everywhere is more general than is commonly supposed, and though fluctuations of currency and the use of paper money have had much to do with it, yet the telegraph itself beneficent though it be in the long run, has caused much of the difficulties under which the world is now laboring. The first effect of the telegraph 'bringing' information instantaneously from the most remote points was to cause active speculation; prices at once went up beyond their legitimate standard, and now that the reaction has set in, business becomes dull. The condition of the tea growing districts in China and Japan, of the vineyards of France and Germany, of the cotton in the Southern States, &c., is to well known everywhere to permit of activity in business, the world growing so small as to bein knowledge of conditions in a town, while the means of transportation are not bettered in proportion.

A Washington special says that a special agent of the Treasury Department, who has recently returned from the West, in his report to the Commissioner, discloses a remarkable series of wholesale decoptions practiced on the government. He found parties in the receipt of pensions who not only were not disabled from earning their livelihood, but who could show no trace of wounds or of impaired health. Numerous cases were also discovered of parties personating dead men and of women falsely representing themselves as the widows of deceased soldiers, and drawing pensions as such. The Commissioner now states that he is convinced that the government is annually paying from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 to these fraudulent claimants.

France will exhibit largely at the Centennial exhibition and the surprising part of it is that this is wholly the result of the interest taken in the matter by the workingmen. Their object is urging their employers to exhibit is at once apparent. The French workmen are among the best in the world and yet they receive little credit for it and their wages are shamefully reduced. By thus bringing their work in contrast with that of other countries they hope to get up a demand for their labor and thus force an increase of wages. They are a deserving class and it is hoped their project may succeed in improving their miserable condition.

The town of Perkins in the State of Maine, politically speaking, is a model community. At the recent election it cast 22 votes, of which 22 were Republican.

THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR OF THE

Albemarle Agricultural Society

WILL Be Held At

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

October 20th 21st and 22nd, 1875.

DEPARTMENT No. 1

STOCK.

CLASS A.

Horses.

Best Stallion over 4 years old,	$3,00
" Brood Mare over 4 years old	2,00
" Pair Carriage Horses,	3,00
" Single harness horse or mare	2,00

In all these in dividual excellence in form, action and disposititon will be regarded as chief points of merit.

Best colt between 2 and 4 years	2,00
" Pair of Draft horses,	2,00
" Jack,	2,00
" Pair of mules,	2,00
" Mule,	1,00

CLASS B.

Cattle.

Best bull, (thorough bred)	2,00
" " (native)	1,00
" Cow (thorough bred,)	2,00
" " (native)	1,00
" Bull Calf,	1,00
" Heifer Calf,	1,00
" Pair of Oxen,	1,00
" Lot of fat cattle, not less five	3,00

CLASS C.

Sheep and Hogs.

Best Buck,	1,00
" Ewe,	1,00
" Lambs not less than 2	1,00
" Boar, over 2 years old,	1,00
" Breeding Sow over 2 years old	1,00
" Pair Pigs under 10 months old	1,00
" Fat Hogs, of any kind,	1,00

CLASS D.

Poultry.

Best pair Chickens,	25
" " Geese,	25
" " Ducks,	25
" " Turkeys,	25
" " Pea Fowls,	25
" " Guina Fowls	25
" Coop of Turkeys	50
" " Geese	50
" " Ducks	50
" " Chickens	50

☞ For the best articles in the following Departments a neatly executed DIPLOMA will be awarded.

DEPARTMENT No. 2.

Farm Products.

This Department includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Peas, Potatoes of all kinds, Cotton, Flour, Meal, Vegetables of every variety, etc.

DEPARTMENT No. 3.

CLASS A.

Provision, Kitchen and Dairy Products.

This Department includes bread, cakes jellies, preserves, jams, pickles, dried and canned fruit, soap, butter, cheese, etc.

CLASS B.

Floral and Orchard Products.

This class includes plants, flowers, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, wines etc.

CLASS. C.

Household fabrics, Fancy work etc.

This class includes cloths, cassimers, satinets, flannels, linens, blankets, carpets, quilts, rugs, tidies, shawls, collars millinery goods, wax work, paintings, crayons, fancy frames, perfumery, jewelry, etc.

CLASS D.

Mechanical Products.

This class includes harness, furniture, wares, sewing, knitting and washing machines, lard and cheese presses, stoves, etc. etc.

DEPARTMENT No. 4.

Farming Implements.

This Department includes plows, cultivators, straw and fodder cutters, drills, and everything in the agricultural implement line.

DEPARTMENT No. 5.

CLASS A.

Wagons, Buggies, Carriages &c.

This includes all kinds of wagons, carts, carriages, buggies, sulkeys, etc.

CLASS B.

Machinery.

This includes every kind of machinery not included in the Farming Implement department.

☞ Articles are by no means limited to those above named. Any article placed on exhibition will be properly cared for and noticed.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

FIRST DAY—PURSE $25.

Trotting race for Gentlemen's Roadsters, owners to drive their horses:

First Premium	$15.
Second do	$10.

This race comes off on Wednesday, October 20th at 3 o'clock P. M. to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, three to enter. Entrance fee ,10 per cent of premium.

SECOND DAY—PURSE $50.

Trotting race for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes,

First Premium	$35.
Second do	$15.

This race will come off on Thursday, October 21st at 3 o'clock P. M, to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, three to enter. Entrance fee. 10 per cent of premium

THIRD DAY—PURSE $200.

Trotting race for horses that have never beaten 2-40

First Premium	$150.
Second do	$50.

This race will come off on Friday, Oct, 22nd at 3 P M, two or more to start, to be mile heats, best 3 in 5. Entrance fee ten per cent of purse The conditions of this race are, the entrance must not be made later than the 11th of October, and that the time of 2-40 be made or the premium will be forfeited to the Society. If the second horse is distanced the second purse will also be forfeited.

The trial will be governed by the regular rules of trotting.

The Trotting Track is a half a mile in length, and will be in thorough order. It is 6 or 8 seconds short.

The Society reserves the right to postpone any of the races, on account of the weather.

ADDRESSES.

An address will be delivered on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock by Hon. WILL B. RODMAN, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, of Washington N. C. and another on Friday morning at 11 o'clock by Col. D. D. COLBERT of South Mills, N. C.

Rules and Regulations.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will have general supervison of the Fair Grounds during the days of holding the Fair.

MARSHALS.

The Chief Marshal and his Aids will have special charge of the Fair Grounds during the hours of exhibition, and will at once exclude from the enclosures any for disorderly or offensive conduct.

An effectual police will likewise be under the Marshal's orders.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Supervisors will be appointed to take charge of each Department and Division, whose duty it shall be to direct arrangements of articles and to attend and aid the judges in their examinations. Their directions and orders in the discharge of their duties, must be respected by exhibitors and others. They will meet at the Secretary's office on Wednesday October 20th at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JUDGES.

The awarding Committees will be selected on the ground on Friday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. when they will receive their instructions and proceed under the escort of the Superintendents, to their respective Divisions to examine the articles on exhibition. They will report to the Secretary at the earliest practical moment.

No person shall be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjudications.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ENTRIES.

The book of Entries will be open at the Secretary's office, at the Fair Grounds on Wednesday October 20th

Entries can be made at any time before the Fair by application at the office of the Executive Committee in the "CAROLINIAN" Building at Elizabeth City.

Fodder for animals, when duly entered, will be supplied without charge, by the Society, to exhibitors or their representatives.

All exhibitors must have their articles entered at the Secretary's office and on the grounds, without fail, at or before 3 o'clock, on Wednesday, Oct 20th.

Cards denoting, by name and number each article entered will be furnished exhibitors by the Secretary, and must be attached to the article before received on the grounds.

No article entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition, except by consent of the Executive Committee, and, in every case the article removed will be refused a premium.

Exhibitors who wish to offer articles for sale during the Fair, must notify the Superintendent at the time of entry.

Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so described as to identify it, and its selling price must be marked on the cards.

Cake, confectionary, or other stands or wagons, and shows or exhibitions, may be admitted to theFair Grounds by application to the President and paying a reasonable compensation for the same.

None of the above will be allowed outside of the enclosure near the grounds.

No spirituous liquors shall be sold on the grounds during the days of the Fair.

The Executive Committee will use every precaution for the preservation of all articles on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage.

Exhibitors must attend to the entry of their own articles and receive them at the close of the exhibition.

A Band of Music will be in attendance each day during the hours of exhibition.

An efficient police force will take charge of the grounds during the night.

The gates will be open for the admission of visitors at 9 o'clock A. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

All carts, wagons, drays, etc., used in the transportation of supplies etc., and persons not entitled to remain, must be removed from the grounds before 9 o'clock A. M.

ADMISSION.

Single Admission 1st day,	25	cents
" " 2nd day,	50	"
" " 3rd day,	50	"
Children under Twelve,	25	"
Family Tickets admitting three members during the Fair.	$2,00	

R. C. JENKINS.

Eliz. City, N. Ca., Sept., 1875.

☞ Person entering articles for exhibition will be admitted free the first day.

Officers.

PRESIDENT.

Geo. W. Charles.

SECRETARY.
M. B. CULPEPPER.

TREASURER.
C. W. HOLLOWELL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTE.

DR P JOHN, Chm'n, GEO D POOL,
GEO W CHARLES, W W KENNEDY,
M B CULPEPPER, C W HOLLOWELL.

MARSHAL
WILL. C. BROOKS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 30-1

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street.

MR. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street.

CULPEPPER & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND
Auctioneers,
Buy and sell Corn on Commission
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Oct. 6, 1875.—3m.

ANNUAL MEETING

Office of the Albemarle & Chesepeake Co
Norfolk, Va., September 2[illegible]

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company will be held at their office, No. [illegible] Main St., Norfolk, on Thursday, October 21st, 1875, at 1 M.

MARSHALL [illegible]
PARKS,
President.

No. 16-3t.

Awarded the Highest Medals at Vienna.

[illegible] & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 *Broadway, New York.*
(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)
Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in
Chromos and Frames,
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,
Albums, Graphoscopes, and Suitable Views,
Photographic Materials.

We are Headquarters for everything in the way of
STEREOPTICONS and MAGIC LANTERNS
Being Manufacturers of the
Micro-Scientific Lantern,
Stereo-Panopticon,
University Stereopticon,
Advertiser's Stereopticon,
Artopticon, Family Lantern,
School Lantern, People's Lantern.
Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions for using sent on application. Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. 6-3m.

FISHERIES 1876.

WE are prepared to supply our North Carolina friends with good Net, Spooner's Whale Warps, Corks, &c., as usual, and beg that they will order early. All shall have the best market rate.

AMERICAN NET TWINE CO.
16-6t. Boston.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Treasurers Office, Dismal Swamp Canal Co.,
Norfolk, Va., Sept. 29th 1875.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company will be held at their office, 51½ Roanoke Ave Norfolk, Va., on Monday, Nov. 1st, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M.

W. B. ROGERS, Pres't.
15—4t.

SALE OF
Valuable Farming and Timber
LANDS.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the 15th of December next and if not then, the same will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House door in town of Hertford Perq. county, to the highest bidder, his Quarter plantation known as the "Whebbee place" containing 930 acres or less, and at the same time and place adjoining, a smaller farm known as the "Hatton Farm" containing 163 acres by estimation and at the same time and place adjoining the "Nathan Tucker plantation" in Durants Neck, a tract known as "Turrell" farm (soon to be surveyed,) all cleared and under cultivation. containing 52 acres with a tract of timber land adjoining known as the "Knox" tract containing 55 acres, also a tract of timber land immediately in the rear of the 'George S. Barclift' or more recently known as the "Simpson" farm (soon to be surveyed,) also supposed to contain 75 or 80 acres, most of original growth of pine and cypress trees, and also a small farm in Pasquotank county 5 or 6 miles from Elizabeth City now occupied by James A. Simpson supposed to contain 60 acres, about one-half cleared and the remainder in woodland. All of the above lands are desirable principally for farming and supplying timber for building fencing and fire-wood.

He also offers for sale privately until the 16th of December and if not then sold at public auction at his homestead plantation in Durants neck. A superplus of Horses and Mules with other stock. A good lot of Feather Beds [½ dozen in number and newly renovated and in nice order,] with steads; a small lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture; a small lot of farming implements such as Carts, Wagons, Carry-Logs, Cotton Gin and Press, Wagons, Threshers, Corn Planters and Shellers, Horse Powers; a large lot of ploughs, together with an open Buggy nearly new, to the highest bidder, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all has been disposed of. The improvements on the [illegible] consist of an Overseer's house with four rooms lathed and plastered, 'Whebbee' place Store-room, 2 Quarters, House with four rooms Barn 50x70 with Kitchen, Smoke-house, 30x50, Stables for horses, Corn houses for 1000 of 24 horses. [illegible] machine shelter attached [illegible] sufficient for the accomodation mules and oxen with room blacksmith [illegible] and loft for fodder or hay farm [illegible] with shop, and on the outskirts of the six good and nearly new framed houses with all necessary out houses.

Farm about 700 acres is under good fence in good condition for cultivation; 100 acres of the heart of "Turkey Ridge" now deadened and in condition to be put to cultivation, the remainder in timber ready for cultivation, to make a good horse crop, the balance in timber with buildings for a medium sized family, desired an acre lot with buildings, near to as and the Knox land will be sold to meet immediate wants of a small family. The timber land supposed to contain 75 or 80 is convenient for several farms in the immediate neighborhood, and being original the most of the growth being original pine; and the small farm in Pasquotank of 60 acres has fair buildings with about 30 acres cleared in pine, ash and cypress timber, the balance in pine, ash and cypress timber only about five miles from Elizabeth City, and has enough to pay for the tract.

Terms of Sale for the Lands—1 Cash, balance in deferred payments of one, two and three years with interest at 6 per cent, title retained until the last installment is paid. For Chattels—all sums of fifty dollars and under Cash; all over in negotiable notes at 60 days, with approved security, interest added and payable at the Albemarle Bank at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Sale positive, no postponement on account of weather.

R. C. JENKINS.

Eliz. City, N. Ca., Sept., 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. thousands and thousands.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publisher,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York: Post Office Box, 4586.
(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

SUI GENERIS.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

UNEQUALED, UNAPPROACHED

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1878; 1867.

ONLY American Organs in Europe, or ever awarded any medal which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at International Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any of our organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be UNRIVALED. See TESTIMONIALS, to be than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST AL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers* get LARGER COMMISSIONS *or selling inferior organs, and for this reason they will try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etruscan and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An easy combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Great Inducements.
TO MAKE
Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, RED AND

TABLE SPREADS,

TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS AND SHADES

We have [illegible] extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap

H. WERTHEIMER

173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

28-3m

SPECIAL NOTICE FROM DANA BICKFORD

THE INVENTOR OF THE

FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

I wish to call the attention of all parties interested, to the fact that all circular knitting machines having the Automatic Arrangement for narrowing or any kind of adjustment for different gauges of yarn or work, was fully and completely covered by me in A. D 1867, 1868 and 1869, by nine (9) Letters Patent issued to or for me, and which were manufactured by any one but myself and which were made and purchased; and since that time I have made and used a great many improvements on the Machine, but the same and its work, which have been fully protected, so that not only the Machine, but the work made on them are thoroughly covered by Letters Patent. For these reasons I give you this notice, to prevent your being imposed by parties who have either acted as my agents or worked directly for me on my Machine, or models, and who propose to swindle you and their customers also, rather than pay me for my rights and principles. If you purchase from these parties, some of my agents will once compel you to give up your machine at once, or pay for it over again, before they will allow you to use it. Now to protect myself and you also, I am having prepared a plain trade-mara, to go on each machine sold by me, which will protect you fully in the use of the same. And all machines having this trade-mark. And remember that there is no machine made that will compare with the one that we are now putting out, as we propose (now that we have our own factory) to combine every convenience and invention ingenuity can conceive of.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for illustration of the machine and this trade-mark, so that there will be no mistake. Address

DANA BICKFORD,
(H V C) 689 Broadway, New York.

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court
Tyrrell county, }

John H. Thomas, & wife Alice Thomas
Plaintiffs.

Against:

John Hoskins, Benj. Hoskins, Samuel Ledford and wife Angeline, Abel Belanga and wife Frances, John Johnston and wife Winifred, Thos. H. Wynn, J. W. Wynn, A. D. Litchfield and wife Ann E., Benj. Thomas, C. B. Thomas, William Warren and wife Sallie, Sallie Thomas Bowen, Sallie Bowen, Susan Bowen, Britton Hassell, A. W. Hassell, Winnie Litchfield, Ephraim Brickhouse, Joseph Brickhouse, and Frances Brickhouse, Heirs at law of Silva Hoskins decd. Defendants.

It appearing that the defendants William Warren and wife Sallie Warren, Thomas Bowen, Sallie Bowen and Susan Bowen are non residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying said defendants to be, and appear at my office in Columbia on Monday the 13th day of September 1875 to show cause if any they can why the prayer of the petition which is filed in this office shall not be granted. Witness my hand and seal of office at Columbia, this 21st day of July 1875.

THOS. L. JONES,
Clerk of the Superior Court
for Tyrrell County.
8-6t

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court
Pasquotank county. } Spring Term, 1875.

Joseph Smith, Plaintiff,
vs.
George H. Brown, Defendant.

It appearing by affidavit that the defendant is not a resident of this State: It is ordered that said defendant be made a party defendant in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, and that publication be made for six weeks notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held in Elizabeth City, on the fourth Monday in January 1876, to answer the complaint of the plaintiff against said defendant, or judgement pro confesso will be entered against him, and the cause be heard ex parte.

Witness, W. T. COLEY,
Clerk of our said Court at office in Elizabeth City, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1875.

W. T. COLEY,
Clerk Superior Court.

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court
Pasquotank county. } Spring Term, 1875.

Joseph Smith, Plaintiff,
vs.
George H. Brown, Defendant.

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Witness, W. T. COLEY,
Clerk of our said Court at office in Elizabeth City, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1875.

W. T. COLEY,
Clerk Superior Court.

National Hotel,

Directly opposite the Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE.

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

GEO. D. POOL,
Proprietor.

DESCRIPTIVE [illegible]
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA
FOR
GEORGE [illegible]
Real [illegible]
PLEASANT [illegible]

In presenting my property for sale I [illegible] the United States [illegible] and [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6d, 1875

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Personal and Personalities.

Cotton in Tyrrell county this week.

Cotton at Norfolk 12½, Corn 66½c. Gold at New York 117.

We learn that the Wesleyan Female College at Murfreesboro has opened with 170 students.

The second session of the Grand Tabernacle of the G. U. O. of R. & S. of Love and Charity was held at Denton on the 31st, and 2nd, of September. The next Quarterly session will be held at Hertford on the third Tuesday in January.

It does seem strange that men living in glass houses do not reflect on the folly of throwing stones. It is more than probable that we will find it necessary to demonstrate it by one or two practical illustrations. We are in full possession of facts, figures and proofs. Beware!

I remember that success is never attained except through labor. It conquers all things. It is by doing that we learn to do. It is by labor that we shall have a certain amount of labor expended on it, to bring it to a state of perfection. However difficult it may appear, it will become easy if we seem to do, keep in mind the fact that if you attack it with energy, and labor with all your might, your efforts will be crowned with success.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, held at their office in the Albemarle Hotel on Saturday last, D. G. Bush Esq., tendered his resignation as President of the Company. This step was taken because his business will claim his attention during the fall and winter. Col. W. L. Saunders, elected his successor. D. B. Shannonhouse, Esq., was also elected a Director to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. L. Borum, Esq.

The fact that we have said but little on the subject of the Railroad is no evidence that the enterprise is dead. It is true that those who have all along predicted failure have been boasting that they have been true prophets, but they will yet be proven otherwise. A number of causes, which in due time will be fully and satisfactorily explained, have retarded operations—may compelled a suspension, but it has not been a suspension. At no time has it been abandoned. We do believe we believed that the road would ultimately built. The delay has been great, but it is only a delay. In due time we will be prepared to go into detail.

In the fibers of the soil and the mineral rock of the country—. It who earn their bread by "the sweat of their face" we have felt an interest and in every way we try to aid, benefit and encourage them. These pursuits are indespensible and we are dependent upon them. They are honorable and should be so recognized. If they have not hitherto so ranked among the other avocations of life it is measurably because their votaries have not asserted themselves. Let them take a "new departure"—resolve to utilize every improvement made by science and every one developed by brain, and their callings will redound to and themselves benefited in every way."

In another column we publish the Programme and Premium List of the Third Annual Fair of the Albemarle Agricultural Society. Until the society has accumulated a fund sufficient to purchase the Fair Grounds, and thus own them, the Managers do not feel justified in offering large money premiums, and they are glad to know that the people do not ask or expect it. The buildings fencing, and track are all paid for. The Society is about out of debt. If liberally patronized this year they hope to realize enough to secure title to the grounds. This done, they can be improved and beautified and the Managers can offer larger premiums. With these objects in view let the people feel a pride in contributing in every way to the success of the Fair.

To satisfy those who are determined not to be satisfied is among the impossibilities. It is like an attempt to convince a man certain that he will. Such of the same opinion still.

The fact that the County Commissioners, during the past year, cut down expenses and saved the County over *Two Thousand Dollars* is considered for nothing. This was done after making new buildings at the Poor House, erecting several expensive bridges and paying for a large amount of transcribing recommended by the Solicitor and Judge. It is charged that too much was paid for making out the tax lists. That may be so, but even that was cut down 850 lower than has been allowed by former Boards. For the items of blanks, etc., they have always been paid by the County—the difference being that the past year they have been paid for direct to the printer instead of to the Register, Sheriff and Clerk as before. It is a significant fact that the men who croak the loudest are those who in every instance when opportunity offered, as the records show, presented the most extravagant bills. The Commissioners do no thing clandestinely. Their every act, including every bill allowed, is made public in their publish proceedings of each meeting. And it is for this purpose—that the tax payers may know what is being done that the proceedings *are* published.

Mr. Geo. W. Cobb, "and others" have commenced proceedings against the Corporation of Elizabeth City which not only needlessly adds to the expenses but, if sustained, will increase the burthens of the tax payers not less than one thousand dollars. It is an action to restrain the collection of the special tax levied to pay off the outstanding indebtness of the city. By two committees it was ascertained that the debt against the Corporation on the 17th day of May, 1875 was $1797.61. The Charter limiting taxation to 50 cents on the hundred dollars valuation, made it impossible to raise a sufficient fund to pay this debt and at the same time run the city government, keep up repairs and perform the other duties imposed by law. Because of this debt it has been, and continues to be, impossible to employ labor or purchase material needed on the streets and for bridges at less than an advance of from 30 to 50 per cent on cash rates. The majority of the outstanding orders were issued on this *inflation* basis, not of choice but of necessity. But few, if any, are in first hands and as they did not cost their present owners over seventy-five cents on the dollar it wasn't thought just that they should receive, or that the tax payers should pay one hundred cents on the dollar *in cash*. Hence the Legislature was asked to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners to levey a special tax for this special purpose, to wit., to pay off this debt on the just and equitable basis of seventy five cents on the dollar. The tax was levied and had its collection not been restrained the Corporation would have saved over Five Hundred Dollars those owning the orders would have received every cent they cost them, and the new orders would at once have gone up to par. It would have benefitted everybody. Labor and material could have been procured at cash rates, laboring men and others paid in orders could have disposed of them at full value instead of being obliged to submit to a ruinous shave, and by another year the rate of taxation could have been reduced. That there is a secret motive concealed behind the ostensible one in this action we do not charge, nor are we certain that anybody intends to speculate. But the effect has been to cause Corporation orders, new and old, to tumble down a dim to the old depreciated value in the market. That all must be paid every body knows. The more of them that shrewd operators can buy at from 50 to 65 cents on the dollar, the more they can eventually make. They can sue the Corporation, get judgement, and procure a mandamus compelling the Commissioners to levy a tax *large* enough to pay them *at their face value*, in addition to the cost of suit!

—The only interest we have felt in this matter is that of a citizen, a tax payer and a sworn officer of the city. The plan adopted would have relieved the Corporation, restored its financial credit and at the same time dealt justly with all its creditors. Having performed our duty in the premises we abide the action of the Courts. The matter will be argued before his Honor Judge Eure, in Chambers, at an early day.

When we look abroad over this Albemarle section of the "Old North State" and behold the magnificent heritage its inhabitants possess we are led to marvel at their inexcusable neglect of the advantages and blessings within their reach. What a soil! what a climate! what grand opportunities for successful and profitable agriculture! And yet how little are they utilized. There are a few comparatively good farmers in the District, but they are very few. The farming practiced by the mass should not be dignified by the name. It *is not* farming. And because of it the broad acres that *ought* to produce rich harvests are covered with noxious weeds or yielding scarce enough to keep the laborer in bread. Come to the Fair, farmer, land holder, tenant-all, and receive a new inspiration. Come and see what others have done and form a resolve to put in practice the lessons the exhibition will teach. In all agricultural countries the County Fair is a public benefit, but in a county with such agricultural possibilities as ours possess these Fairs can accomplish incalculable good. Come one, come all!

Local Briefs:

The cotton shipments from this port is getting lively. It is encouraging.—S. S. Fowler and Brodricks & Smith have returned from the North with large supplies of New Goods.—D. G. Bush Esq., left for Pennsylvania on Monday.—The track on the Fair Grounds is in splendid condition. The "boys" are practicing with their fast nags every evening.—The Premium list has crowded out some matter intended for this issue.—Col. McLindsey paid our city a visit last week. He has hosts of friends in this section.—The public and private Schools of this city have opened.—The anniversary of the festival of Rosh Hoshana—the Hebrew New Years, occurred on Thursday last and was duly observed by our Jewish fellow citizens.—Our friends will please report all items of local interest.—The prospects of the Fair continues to brighten.—Wm. Seeger is erecting a comfortable Dining Hall on the Fair Grounds.

Local Port-Folio.

Call many young fellows to church—the belles. The only motives that have never been impugned—locomotives. Fact for the retiring—cheek wins in this world, especially if the cheek is round and rosy. Neptune's coat of arms—the crest of a wave. Ground hog—sausages.

Business Locals.

Go see Fowler's new goods.

Prices to suit the times at Fowler's.

Good goods at "Bottom prices" at Fowler's *cash* store.

For your Kerosene Oil, 140 Degrees, Fire Test, at 25c. per Gallon, go to Allen's.

5,000,000 Pounds of Seed Cotton wanted by C. C. Allen.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

The Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. Butt's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-hearts," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store March 16th, 1875.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTTS to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test It will give very much better light, will burn.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE lot of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT VEGETINE.

South Boston, May 9, 1870.

H. R. Stevens, Esq:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the Vegetine. For dyspepsia, general debility and impure blood, the Vegetine is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking Vegetine about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles, it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to anyone who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street.

Very respectfully,
MONROE PARKER.
386 Athens street.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, something rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, langnor and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

GAINED FIFTEEN POUNDS OF FLESH.

South Berwick, Me., Jan., 1872.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have and Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years and I have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the Vegetine, and all have obtained relief. Yours, truly,

THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co's Mills.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is the medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

Cincinnati, Nov. 26, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by our agent my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOMAS GILMORE.
225 Walnut street.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that one foul disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breath any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE.
Corner Magazine and Walnut street, Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

Charleston Mass, March 19, 1869.

H. R. Stevens:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (Vegetine) in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to anyone in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

PERQUIMANS MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY AT HERTFORD N. C.

W. G. GUITHER, A. M. Principal. Fall session opens Sept. 27th 1875. This is the PREPARATORY SCHOOL of the First Congressional District. It is cheap, in a healthy locality, and in the midst of a moral and intelectual community.

TUITION PER SESSION:

Preparatory Department	$10,00
Academic "	15,00
Classical " (including academic)	20,00
Music on Piano	12,50
School room expenses	1,00

Good board in private families at $16 per month. *Let the people sustain their own School* For further particulars, apply to Principal.

Aug. 10th, 1875, tf

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

WATCHMAKER

near Brother's Livery stables.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test. Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. West & Son, 113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.

11-6m

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

A. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pt of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Adress, for full particulars L. GUMP

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which acks, scales or rusts and will last a life or sale by Dealers and the trade

In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa
March 3-6m.

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSEHOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,

NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office 72 William Street,
5-1a. (H. C. & Co.) New York.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh	9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon	9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh	5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	5.15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon	2,20 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	2,40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Raleigh N. C. Sept. 20th 1875.

Whereas official information has been rec'd at this Department, that one Anthony Smallwood, late of the county of Bertie, stands charged with the murder of Charles Bond of said county, and that the said Smallwood has fled the State or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him:

Now, therefore, I, Curtis H. Brogden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehention and delivery of the said Anthony Smallwood to the Sheriff of Bertie, at the Court House in Windsor, and I do command all officers and enjoin all good citizens to aid in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1875, and in the one hundredth year of American Independence.

C. H. BROGDEN.

By the Governor:
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Anthony Smallwood is a black man, about 23 years of age; about 5 feet six or seven inches high; will weigh about 170 pounds; has a scar on one side of his face. 15-3t

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH.

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

or Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all descriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE A. B. C. [illegible]
Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
THEY NOW HAVE THE
Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; Accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL.

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.

The Third Annual FAIR OF THE ALBEMARLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WILL BE HELD AT ELIZABETH CITY ON

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday October 20th, 21st and 22 1875.

Competition open to all. The premium list will comprise Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; also Farm, Kitchen, Dairy, Vegetable and Orchard Products; likewise Farming Implements, Machinery, Mechanical Products, Household Fabrics, Fancy work and Flowers.

The Citizens of adjoining counties and of adjacent States are invited to enter articles for exhibition.

GEO. W. CHARLES, President,
M. B. CULPEPPER, Secretary.
8-tf

FOWLER.

Cash and One Price STORE.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries

The above comprises a few of the many articles that will be found at the Cash and One Price Store of S. S. Fowler. The stock comprises a full line of Dry Goods, such as Dress Goods of all kinds, Black and Colored Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Poplins, Lasting, Cashmeres, Delaines, Ginghams, Prints, Muslins, Linens, Jeans, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Cottonades, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Napkins, Towels, Crashes, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Notions, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Flannels

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

PICKLE.—Six quarts vinegar, one pound salt, quarter pound ginger, one ounce of mace, half pound shalots, one tablespoonful cayenne, two ounces mustard seed, boil for twenty minutes, and pour it into a jar, put your vegetables (any kind) in quite fresh; this can be done day by day, so as to get a good variety, keep then close covered. In eight weeks or so, bottle your pickles, straining sufficient of the vinegar into each bottle. This pickle will be as clear and bright as is consistent with wholesomeness.

A GOOD BROTH.—Take four pounds of mutton—part of the leg is best; add one gallon of water, one teacupful of pearl barley, two carrots, sliced, two turnips, sliced, two onions, cut small, three carrots, grated, the white part of a large cabbage, chopped very small, and a small quantity of parsley. Season with pepper and salt. Let this boil very gently for three hours and a half; and at the dinner table it will most likely, by all who are fond of soups, be pronounced excellent.

TO KEEP GREEN VEGETABLES.—Green vegetables must be kept on damp stones covered over with a damp cloth. Beetroot, parsnips, carrots, and potatoes are best kept in dry sand during the winter. Never wash them till they are wanted for use. Onions should be tied up in bunches and hung up. Take and bury parsley in a jar during the winter, or dry it, by hanging it up in a warm room.

POTATO CURRY.—1. Mash cold potatoes with minced onion, salt, pepper, and curry powder to taste; form into small balls with egg and bread crumbs, fry crisp, serve with rich gravy flavored with curry powder. 2. Fry some sliced raw potatoes and onions slightly in butter with a little curry powder, then simmer till done in a very little stock, add some cream, butter and lemon juice before serving.

EXCELLENT SOUP.—Take a pound of salt beef or pork, and cut into very small pieces into the iron saucepan. Pour six quarts of water over it, and let it boil on a very slow fire three-quarters of an hour. When this is done then put in some carrots, turnips, potatoes well cleaned, and a cabbage, all cut into slices. Let this boil slowly another hour, and then thicken it with a pint of oatmeal, stirring it after the oatmeal is put in, to keep it smooth and nice. Season it with pepper and salt, and there is a noble dinner for a large family. If any soup remains when all have done dinner, keep it in a close earthenware dish or pan till the next day, when it can be warmed up again.

TO MAKE LIME WATER.—To half a pound of unslaked lime add three-quarters of a pint of water. Put the lime into an earthen pot, and pour a little of the water upon it; and as the lime slakes pour the water on by little and little, and stir up with a stick. The water must be added very slowly, otherwise the lime will fly about in all directions, and may break the vessel. In three or four days' time, when the slaked lime has sunk to the bottom, pour the clear fluid off, and put in stopped bottles, away from the light.

A NICE BISCUIT.—Having broken six eggs into a basin, whisk them well for five minutes; put in half a pound of powdered sugar, and whisk again for ten minutes. Add some carraway seeds (if you like), and half a pound of dry flour, mixing all thoroughly with a wooden spoon. Drop the mixture on paper, each being the size of about a crown piece, and high in the middle. Sift sugar over them, and bake them—if in a brick oven it will be better. Remove them from the paper while they are hot.

SHORT BREAD.—Rub one pound of butter and twelve ounces of finely powdered sugar into two pounds of flour with the hand; make it into a stiff paste with four eggs, roll out to double the thickness of a penny piece, cut it into round or square cakes, pinch the edges, stick slices of candied peel and some carraway comfits on the top, and bake them in iron plates in a warm oven.

TO PREVENT MOLDINESS IN INK.—One and a half dozen cloves (more or less, according to the size of the bottle) bruised with gum arabic are to be put into the bottle.

TO CLEAN BOOTS AND SHOES OF ENAMELED LEATHER.—Water is sufficient to remove any dirt which impairs the gloss on enameled leather. It may afterward be rubbed with a dry flannel.

Medical Notes.

A REMEDY FOR FRESH WOUNDS.—Take green tea and pulverize it fine, and bind on the wound or cut, allowing it to remain until healed. If the wound becomes dry and painful, wet it with cold tea.

REMOVING WARTS.—Dr. Gutteelt recommends rubbing warts, night and morning, with a moisoned piece of muriate of ammonia. They soften and dwindle away leaving no such white mark as follows their dispersion with lunar caustic.

BURNS.—Charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions.

DELIGHTFUL GRUEL.—Let Indian corn be browned as we roast coffee, ground fine in a mill, and made into mush gruel or thin cakes, baked a light brown. This will be retained by the most enfeebled stomach. Parched corn and meal boiled in skim milk is a sure cure for summer diarrhea in children.

TO CURE A FELON.—Felons usually follow a bruise or other injury to the hand, which does not cause bleeding. As soon as pain begins to be felt in the bruised part take a small quantity of salt, apply it to the bruise, and pour on enough spirits of turpentine to make it moist. This will usually drive the felon away without pain. If the felon has progressed so far as to become inevitable, wrap it in sassafras root, pounded fine and moistened with water. This will draw the felon to a head, but without pain, or so little pain that it will not be seriously felt. A third remedy is to make a salve by dissolving a small piece of saltpeter the size of a bean in a cup of sweet cream. Then bruise the inner bark of sweet alder in the cream, and simmer slowly until it makes a thick salve. Apply to the felon and it will give almost immediate relief, and if the felon has not gone too far, will drive it away without injury or further pain.

Farm Notes.

All farm machinery should receive two good coats of paint whenever it has been sufficiently exposed to cause the paint to scale off and lose its glossy appearance.

A correspondent says he has been experimenting with Berkshire swine, having kept them with Suffolks, Yorkshires, and Chester Whites, and he is thoroughly convinced that he can make more and better pork and hams with them than with any of the others on the same food.

Hon. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer county, N. Y., raised forty-four tons of beets per acre, at a cost of less than five and a half cents per bushel, or a little over $2.70 per ton, against a market value of $17 per ton. At this rate the cash product per acre would be $748. Deducting from this the cost of the acre ($78) it leaves $670 as the net profit.

A farmer on Rock creek, Cowley county, Kan., bought 900 sheep one year ago at $2 per head. Last summer he sold the wool from them for $2,000, and has 500 lambs besides. Sheep need but little care in this climate, cost nothing to feed, and are a great profit.

The cat-tail of our swamps is highly esteemed in some countries as an article of food. In southern Russia the young shoots are tied up like asparagus and sold in the market. When boiled and seasoned with salt and spice these are pronounced delicious.

An impression prevails in some quarters that by dipping a hen in a pail of water and then chasing her around the poultry-yard with a stick, she will be induced, on emergencies, to lay two eggs a day.

OUR HARBOR DEFENSES.

The Torpedo that is to Save the United States from the Expense of a Navy.

In no particular has the art of war undergone such marked changes as in its relation to the attack and defense of harbors. Formerly the tactics of an attacking fleet were to enter the channels leading to the points of defense, and, by a persistent and vigorous cannonade or a vigilant blockade, to reduce the defensive works. There was nothing to be feared from the defenders' side but a powerful artillery response or a stealthy approach at night of incendiary fireships, improvised to destroy the attacking squadron. Redhot shot were sometimes fired at shipping when the action was fought at close range. When it was discovered that by reason of certain improvements in artillery forts were no longer able to resist the fire of shipping, or prevent the entrance of a hostile fleet into fortified harbors, obstructions to the channels of approach were adopted as auxiliary defenses, notably at the siege and blockade of Sebastopol. These in turn have been found to be unreliable against heavy iron plated, sharp-prowed war ships, armed with long-range rifle guns, and a new system of harbor and channel defense has gradually come into use. The torpedo system, which, judging from the results obtained at Cronstadt during the late war between the allies and Russia and the defense of the North German coasts against the French fleet in 1870, but more particularly and completely during the war of the rebellion in this country, promises to revolutionize naval tactics in the attack and defense of harbors. A marine torpedo is a portable mine, loaded with the most powerful explosives, and submerged during time of war in such portions of the channels of approach to harbors as are practicable for the enemy's war ships. They are divided into two classes, one of which embraces all torpedoes fired by electricity from the shore or from boat stations; the other, the torpedoes which carry with themselves the means of ignition by friction, and explode by contact with the attacking ships during their progress through the torpedo defended channel.

The former class are positively reliable so long as the insulted conducting wire or cable which connects them with the electric battery remains intact, and can be fired at any moment desired by the operator. The latter class must be actually touched by the object to be destroyed, and by reason of their necessarily delicate arrangement of friction fuses are very liable to derangement or premature explosion during handling or by floating wrecks. The effect of torpedo explosions under, or even at a considerable distance from the hull of a ship, are terrific; they completely shatter and disable the vessel, when they do not annihilate her. During the late war of the rebellion several of the heaviest gunboats were literally blown to atoms by the explosion of torpedoes beneath them, and so complete and instantaneous was their destruction that scarcely any of their crews survived to tell the tale, while even the surrounding ships were made aware of the loss only by the sudden disappearance of their consorts in a wild whirl of smoke and water. While, the recent torpedo experiments at Newport have been most satisfactory, both as regards their management and results, and reflect the highest credit on the officers who conducted them, we do not consider that such public exhibitions are expedient or beneficial to that branch of the service. We would much prefer that foreign nations that may become future enemies should learn our system of harbor defense at the expense of their navies. This may seem to be an ungenerous sentiment, but really it is a very safe one to be guided by in this particular instance.—*N. Y. Times.*

Women in Politics.

A correspondent who has been carefully examining the state of affairs in Wyeming Territory, where female suffrage prevails, says: Nor have there been those family disturbances which some anticipated. At least ninety-nine times out of a hundred man and wife are of the same politics. It is in this, as in many other things; a low, brutal man coerces his wife by violence; a high-toned and honorable man who disdains to usurp authority over his wife, does, in fact, govern her tenfold more effectually by the constraint of affection. Every one must have observed that the honorable and generous man really governs his wife (viragoes always excepted) far more than the domestic tyrant; for the former's is an empire over the soul and mind as well as the body. A great fool as well as a great brute must that man be who cannot restrain a wife far more effectually than by using force. The abused wife may swindle her husband in the ballot, as in a hundred other ways, but the woman whose husband refuses the claim of power votes with him almost universally. The exceptions are said to balance about equally between parties, and exist without trouble. Mrs. A. B. Post is an active Republican, her husband a Democrat; Mrs. Arnold is a Democrat, her husband a Republican, while the late Justice Esther Morris is a moderate Democrat. Judge Fisher thinks the system has resulted in a Republican gain; others think just the opposite. The Legislature which passed this law—the first that sat—was unanimously Democratic; but a Democratic Legislature subsequently repealed it, and the governor's veto of the repeal was barely saved by the vote of the Republicans in the council. So, honors are easy between the two parties. Another fact is evident: there is a strong tendency among the mass of ladies to quietly drop the thing, and say no more about it, and it requires all the energy of the few female politicians to bring them up to the voting point. Soldiers cannot vote, but their wives and the laundresses attached to the regiments can, after remaining long enough. The law prescribes that persons "enrolled in the military service" cannot acquire a residence by any length of time in the territory in such service; but the ladies attached to the camp, not being "enrolled in military service," come within the law, and vote at the nearest precinct. Thus it happens that a military post in Wyoming is represented entirely by its petticoats. In conclusion, I think it safe to say that the system has equally disappointed friends and foes—neither the good nor the evil predicted having resulted. And, from the evidence obtained, I am forced to the same conclusion with an old friend, who has been there for years: "Woman suffrage in Wyoming has resulted in making everything just as it was before, only a good deal more so."

Large and Small Farms.

Twelve of the States have farms that average less than 125 acres in extent, which in some States even runs up nearly to an average of 500 acres. These twelve States give the following as the average size of their farms: Maine, 98 acres; New Hampshire, 122 acres; Massachusetts, 103 acres; Rhode Island, 94 acres; Connecticut, 93 acres; New York, 103 acres; New Jersey, 98 acres; Pennsylvania, 103 acres; Indiana, 112 acres; Ohio, 111 acres; Michigan, 101 acres; Wisconsin, 114 acres.

While the total value of the farms in the United States is put down at $9,262,803,361, the value in the above small-farm States foots up $5,407,587,178, or nearly three-fifths of the total—and this, too, while the area of these States is less than one-tenth of the area of the whole country. No more conclusive exhibit of the practical superiority of the small-farm system could be given than this.

What Has Been Done.

Some of the statistics given by the English Scientific Association, are instructive. The length of deep-sea cables that have been made and laid is now 70,000 miles. The world's telegraphic lines extend over more than 400,000 miles, and there are 160,000 miles of railroads. Estimating the modern engineering works of this kind at their money value, Sir John Hawkshaw considers that within the space of a generation and a half a sum not less than £3,340,000,000 have been expended on what may undoubtedly be designated as useful works.

THE MONTREAL CASE.

Why the Body of Guibord Cannot be Buried in the Catholic Cemetery.

The Montreal municipal authorities have been severely criticised, both at home and abroad, for their apparent apathy in the face of armed defiance of the law, but it must be conceded, says the New York *Times*, that they are in a very difficult position so far as the enforcement of the order of the Privy council is concerned. To merely bury Guibord's bones in the Roman Catholic cemetery is not a task beyond the resources of the authorities. Two or three regiments of volunteers could escort the coffin to the cemetery, put it underground, and then garrison the cemetery until the gradual decrease of the French population in Canada, and the calming influence of time, should render any attempt to disinter the bones quite improbable. But this would by no means meet the demand of the law. It has been ordered not only that Guibord shall be buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery, but that he shall be buried with the usual Roman Catholic service. Here lies the difficulty which troubles the Montreal authorities. They may lead an unwilling priest to the grave, but they cannot make him read the service. Of course, his refusal would be a defiance of the law, and would render him liable to arrest. Other priests might then be dragged to the cemetery, but they would only imitate the silence of the first. The result of perseverance in this course of action would be that in all the Roman Catholic priests in Canada would be in jail, and Guibord would be no nearer a decent end than he is to-day.

There is really no way in which the Privy Council's decree can be carried out if the priests remain defiant, except by a sort of strategy to which no honorable men would lend themselves. It would not mend matters to import an old Catholic priest from Germany, or a Greek priest from Russia. Of course, clergymen of either of these varieties could bury Guibord in a workmanlike way, but so, for that matter, could an Anglican clergyman. None of these, however, would meet the requirements of the law, for the simple reason that it is a Roman Catholic burial to which Guibord has been declared to be entitled. It is true that Guibord's bones might be secretly reduced to ashes; a priest might be induced by false representation to read the burial service over the jar containing them, and the ashes might subsequently, under military protection, be thoroughly plowed into the entire cemetery ground. It is doubtful, however, if this would entirely satisfy the wishes of Guibord's friends, and it would certainly be a device which would be very far from reflecting credit upon those concerned in it.

What, then, can the Montreal authorities do? They can arrest persons who attack the Protestant cemetery, and they can punish those who doggedly refuse to comply with the law. It is beyond their power, however, to give a Roman Catholic burial to Guibord if the priests refuse their assistance, and so far the latter have shown no sign of yielding. Even if a priest should consent to be present at an attempted funeral, he would probably instead of blessing the bones, in accordance with the order of the civil authorities, would curse them. It is easy to ask why the authorities do not compel the burial of Guibord, and thus vindicate the law. That is precisely what they cannot do without the consent of the Roman Catholic bishop and his subordinates.

A Novel Swindle.

Two custom bootmakers of Worcester, Mass., have been swindled in a new way, and are now meditating upon the general wickedness of mankind. One day a man of gentlemanly address entered a bootmaker's establishment on Foster street and ordered a pair of the best calf boots, to be delivered without fail the next Saturday evening. He selected the lasts for the boots, gave directions regarding the manufacture, and agreed to pay $12 for the articles. Saturday noon the man again called on his bootmaker to see how the work was going on. One boot was already finished, and this he took away on the plea that he wished to take it to his tailor's to have the bottoms of a new pair of pantaloons properly fitted over the boots. He was to return in the early evening for the other boot. The bootmaker waited until eleven o'clock in the evening, but his customer did not appear. Monday morning the bootmaker sought an explanation of the case from a brother craftsman.

The brother heard him state his case through and then immediately asked: "Which boot did he take?" "The one for the right foot," was the answer. "Well," said bootmaker No. 2, "come down to my shop on Front street and I will show you a number one calf boot for the right foot which has lost its partner in precisely the same way which your boot for the left foot lost its partner." Then the two bootmakers formed a mutual consolation society. Bootmaker No. 2 related how his customer had ordered the boots to be done Saturday night, had given special directions regarding the style of the manufacture, and had called Saturday noon and taken away the left boot in order that the tailor might fit a new pair of pantaloons over the boot. There was a striking similarity in all the circumstances of the swindle as related by each bootmaker, and a less than average intellect could readily discern that a new and very clever kind of swindle had been perpetrated. The artful gentleman, who has seemed a new pair of boots, gave to each bootmaker the name of Daniel Foley of Mechanic street. It is needless to say that the above Daniel is a mythical personage.

A Set of Scales.

There is a vast deal of swindling practiced by produce dealers and stock buyers, and farmers are cheated of a fair profit on their sales because they trust to others to tell them how much they take to market. No class of men are so trusting. Last fall a neighbor weighed a load of wheat on my scales, and on weighing the same load at the railroad depot it fell short almost two bushels. I persuaded another neighbor to weigh his hogs on my scales. The difference shown in the weight between my scales and those of the buyer saved my neighbor $3. In these cases the scales were found to be "out of balance;" and this is the way fraudulent buyers get out of their dishonest trickery. The first three grists I took to mill after procuring my scales were tolled one eighth instead of one-tenth, as the law provides. My grain was very clean. I stated the case to the miller, that he had taken unlawful toll, and since that time I get all I am entitled to. It is no little satisfaction to know that you are getting what you are entitled to. The products of your farm cost too much money and hard labor to be guessed off and to be taken from you by fraudulent weights. A set of scales will save their cost in a short time.

Scene at a Funeral.

Two brothers, Jesse and David Hunt, were born and grew to manhood in Cumberland, Maryland, who resembled each other so closely that when separated their most intimate friends could hardly decide between them. They moved to the West, David settling in Indianapolis, where he married and reared a family. Jesse fixed his residence in Missouri, where he also married and now resides. A few weeks since David died, and Jesse, being telegraphed, went to Indianapolis to attend his brother's funeral. He arrived but a short time before the services, and being with the family of his brother, had been seen by but few persons in attendance. When the services were to be commenced, he came into the room where the friends were assembled, with his brother's widow leaning on his arm. His appearance was like a shock of electricity, and it really seemed as if the dead had come to life. Ladies screamed and swooned, and no less than seven of them for this reason had to be carried from the room, and it was a considerable time before the services could be concluded.

In Russia locusts are salted and smoked like herring.

THE REGULAR DETECTIVE.

What He Owes to Society and How He Pays the Debt—Some Interesting Incidents.

A correspondent of the *World*, writing of the detective system, gives the following interesting incidents:

It is very hard to make the detective understand that he owes anything to society. His moral sense is never cultivated. He quite as often prevents a criminal from reforming as he prevents justice from overtaking him. Captain Young once told me of several cases where the stupid indiscretion of the officer had loaded society with outlaws. One was that of the well known One-eyed Thompson, who early in his career was saved from the clutches of the law by some friends, who raised a sum of money for him and sent him out West. He settled in a thriving town on the border, and, changing his name, made a most praiseworthy effort to become a useful member of society. He opened a store, won the respect of the townspeople, was actually made selectman, and was in a fair way to live long and die honored for his many virtues when suddenly he turned up on the streets here again.

"Halloo," says Captain Young, "I thought you had 'squared it' and was out West."

"Yes; I thought so, too," says Thompson. "But it was no use; one of your men did my business for me!"

It seems that this detective, sitting on the veranda of the new hotel, opposite to the store which the reformed man had opened, "spotted him." "Well, I'm blessed if there isn't 'One-eyed Thompson!'" Some of the people guessed not. Oh, no! that was Mr. Simpson, a respected and prominent citizen.

"Oh ho! it was, eh? If that isn't 'One-eyed Thompson,' the burglar, then I'll go back and join the church!"

"All up," says Thompson; "I'm done for. Here I am, captain. It was one of your men that fixed me!"

And so well fixed was he that he became the most noted law-breaker of his day.

It is the easiest thing in the world to hunt a man down when he is trying to be honest with his own record against him.

There is a case on record of a young man in a prominent dry goods house in this city who, in a moment of temptation, forged a check on his employers. It was a peculiarly painful affair. The lad was well connected, and when the detectives made the discovery it almost broke his parents' heart. However, after some trouble the matter was compromised. The father paid the money, and some mitigation of sentence was effected. With the stain upon him he started out to redeem his character, if he could. After wandering about for some time he obtained a situation in New Orleans as entry clerk, and at the end of the year saw a fair prospect of achieving success. His employers had confidence in him, and he had made numerous reputable acquaintances.

One day, while on the sidewalk superintending the shipment of some goods, one of these New York men came along.

"Halloo! you here?"

"Yes," said this young man with his heart in his mouth.

"What are you doing?"

"Trying to earn an honest living!"

It seems incredible, but it is true. The officer went straight into the store.

One week later the young man was in New York.

"God knows," he said, "I tried as hard as anybody could to be honest, but it's no use!"

Of course a detective who had the slightest notion of his obligation as a man to society, to say nothing of his duty as an officer, would not have made this mistake.

And that reminds me of another case which ought to teach even police officers that discretion and kindness are not without fruits even in this business.

Everybody in the force remembers Johnny Maas. He was a pickpocket, and belonged to a mob that worked on the west side. How he got into the company of these people it would be hard to tell. But he was an adroit and rather amiable thief that scarcely ever caused the force any trouble. It was customary in the days of the metropolitan police to lock up all the pickpockets and "guns" when there was to be a great celebration or procession. They were merely ordered to the Central office, and there kept until the city was restored to its usual quiet. Johnny Maas only needed to be told to go to headquarters to report himself there promptly. He was a young man, rather slight in build, and somewhat sinewy.

To the surprise of the superintendent, he came to the office one afternoon and inquired when all the special men would be in. He was told he could see them in the morning. When the morning came he was there. After the roll was called the superintendent said: "Now, Johnny, the men are all here if you wan to speak to them."

He got up from the corner in which he was sitting, and wringing out his cap with his two hands, proceeded to address them in a faltering and abashed manner:

"Well, you see, I've concluded to square it. You've been pretty rough on me for some time, and I've got a sister that's got the heart disease, and she's took it inter her head that she'd live a bit longer if as how I'd do the right thing, and I told her I'd make a try of it; and if you men 'll gimme a hand why I don't mind makin' it a go. I don't want to git 'the cholera' no more, and if the gal 'ill live a bit longer on my account I am willin'."

All the men went up and shook hands with him, and it was agreed that he shouldn't have "the cholera" unless he broke through his resolution.

About a year after that, in the dead of a severe winter, the superintendent was coming through Crosby street into Bleecker, and he met Johnny Maas. The fellow was dressed in a thin bombazine coat. He was collarless, and his feet were out, and he looked hungry, pinched and wretched.

"I'm glad you've kept your word, Johnny. But it's going pretty hard with you, I suppose, to be honest?"

"Awful hard, sir," said Johnny; "but I told her I would, and I did."

"That's right. Don't you go back of your word. Stick it out. You'll have better times by-and-bye."

"Do you see that bank over there?" said the young man, pointing to the marble building in Bleecker street. "Well, there aint money enough in that place to make me go back. I'd rather go cold and hungry and not be hunted—so I would."

The next summer one of the hotel proprietors at Long Branch sent up to the superintendent for a man to keep an eye on the thieves that hang around a watering-place. "I can get you a man," said the superintendent, thinking of Johnny, "but I'm bound to tell you he's been a thief."

"Then I don't want him."

Then the superintendent told the story I have told, only he told it better.

"Send him down," said the landlord. "A chap that'll do that ought to be helped."

It was $25 a week to Johnny, and it made a man of him.

During that season there wasn't a robbery committed at the Branch. Johnny stationed himself at the railroad depot, and when he saw a former pal he warned him off. "It's no use," he would say, "I don't want to pipe none o' you boys, and I ain't goin' to do it if you stay away. If you come here it'll be awful rough on both of us."

And to their credit it ought to be said that they always went back.

For His Mother.

A lady residing in Lansingburg, hailed a passing car, with her little son, the other morning, to see him safely on the horse car for a trip to Troy. He stepped on board, and scrambled for the front of the car. As he was going, his mother said: "Why, aren't you going to kiss your mother before you go?"

The little fellow was so delighted with the prospect of a ride, and in such a hurry, that he hastily rejoined, looking back excitedly: "Mr. Conductor, won't you kiss mother for me?" And of course the passengers couldn't keep from smiling.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Montenegro has definitely decided not to join the insurrection against Turkey. Servia is waiting for her legislative body to decide whether she will join. The Austrian government has sent surgeons to attend the large number of insurgent wounded who have been brought into Montenegro. The governor of Dalmatia has been instructed to forward supplies of food for thirty thousand refugees now in Montenegro in great distress and destitution..... The number of deaths from inundation at St. Chinian, France, foot up eighty-eight. One hundred and twenty houses were destroyed..... A report was made to the Alabama constitutional convention that the State debt is $29,000,000, and the taxable property of the State $159,000,000; a reduction of the debt to $10,000,000, and a cutting down of State expenses, were recommended..... Three firemen were killed in New York by the breaking of an aerial ladder with which they were experimenting. Seven men were at different points on the one-hundred-foot ladder at the time; but those near the base escaped without serious injury, while those further up were dashed to the hard pavement and crushed to death. Chief-of-Battalion Nash, who had charge of the ladder, was on the uppermost part and fell a distance of ninety feet..... District-Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the consent of Henry Ward Beecher, wished to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case against Frank Moulton, but Mr. Moulton declined, and demanded a speedy trial..... The great stallion trot at Mystic Park, Boston, for a purse of $10,000, was won by Thomas Jefferson, in three out of four heats—in 2.26, 2.25¼ and 2.26. There were fourteen entries and six started—W. H. Allen, Commonwealth, Ned Wallace, Defiance, Abdallah and Jefferson.

Theodore Tilton commenced his lecture season in Port Jervis, N. Y. His subject was "The Problem of Life."..... There is every probability that the Herzegovinian insurrection will soon be put down..... A revolutionary movement took place recently at La Vega, Santo Domingo, headed by Gen. Juan Gomez. Owing to the energetic measures taken by the government the rising was quelled, and Gen. Gomez took refuge in the woods..... The fast mail service between New York and the large Western cities has been inaugurated. The time from New York to Chicago is twenty-six hours..... The Direct Cable Company has its wires in working order now, and the first day sent over two hundred messages to England at the low rate of twenty-five cents per word..... There were over thirty cases of yellow fever at Milton, Fla., and seventy cases and fifteen deaths at West Pascagoula..... President Grant and Generals Sherman and Hooker attended the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Utica..... Extensive whisky frauds have been discovered in San Francisco, and revenue officers are implicated. The investigation is to be actively pursued..... The Episcopal council for the diocese of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, met at Green Bay. On the third formal ballot, the Rev. John Henry Hobart Brown, of Cohoes, N. Y., was elected bishop..... The safe of Francis Sargent & Co., of Boston, was robbed during the day of $17,235 in bills, checks and notes by a burglar, while a confederate occupied the attention of the bookkeeper, who was alone..... The assets of the Bank of California will probably exceed its indebtedness by $1,000,000.

A special from Rome states that the Pope recently informed Cardinal Borromeo that the vatican council would reassemble to complete its labors in 1876..... The following is a summary of the circular of the Papal nuncio to the Spanish bishops: Claims the fulfillment of the concordat, which forbids the exercise of any non-Catholic creed; claims the transfer of the superintendence over education to the clergy, and the co-operation of the secular power in suppressing heretical teaching and literature; says one of the causes of civil war is the way in which religious unity has been misunderstood by previous governments. It is understood in Madrid that the nuncio implies a threat that the blessing of the Pope will be transferred to Don Carlos if the government does not admit the papal claim..... The following are the latest official returns in regard to the English foot and mouth disease: During one week there were 4,426 additional cases in Kent, 16,080 in Dorsetshire, 11,095 in Gloucestershire, and 5,000 in Oxfordshire. The scourge seems to be spreading in those counties, as well as in Staffordshire, Huntingtonshire and Norfolk, with great rapidity. In Sussex, however, the disease is abating. There has been only a small proportion of deaths from the beginning..... Garnett D. Marshall, cashier of the Louisville Gas Company, embezzled $60,000 during his occupancy of that office, but on being discovered made such restitution as he could, and was not prosecuted..... A great fire occurred at Paderborn, Prussia. One hundred buildings were destroyed, whereby three hundred families were rendered homeless.

The New York State Democratic convention, held at Syracuse, nominated as follows: Secretary of State, John Bigelow; Comptroller, Lucius Robinson; State Treasurer, Charles N. Ross; Attorney-General, Charles S. Fairchild; State Engineer, John D. Van Buren, Jr.; Canal Commissioner, C. H. Walrath; State Prison Inspector, Rodney B. Crowley. The platform is mostly from the national platform of 72 and the State platform of 74, and declares gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency incenvertible with coin; steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward; honest payment of the public debt in coin; sacred preservation of the public faith; revenue reform; Federal taxation for revenue only; no government partnership with protected monopolies; equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation; no private use of public funds by public officers; corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people; the party in power responsible for all legislation when in power; the Presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite; no third term; economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened; praises the administration of Gov. Tilden, and indorses Senator Kernan.

Violent gales prevailed on the Gulf coast, and a portion of Galveston, Texas, was inundated by the tide raised by the wind. Thirty workmen on the breastworks in course of construction by the government were cut off by the flood, and are probably lost. The Santa Fee railroad bridge across the bay has been swept away, and the Houston railroad bridge is under water. One end of the bridge, for a distance of twenty feet, is gone. The water at Virginia Point is backed up for three miles over the main land..... The Democrats of Nebraska, in State convention, adopted a hard-money platform..... The foot race for $4,000, gold, between J. Coyad, of Iowa, and Thomas Haines, the champion of the Pacific slope, took place at San Francisco. They ran one hundred yards for $2,000 a side. Haines won by a foot in nine and three-quarter seconds..... Coupon bonds of the act of June 30, 1864, to the amount of $5,000,000, have been called in for redemption by the secretary of the treasury. The numbers are: $50, No. 2,501 to No. 3,300, both inclusive; $100, No. 7,001 to No. 10,500, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,101 to No. 15,300, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 39,861 to No. 59,700, both inclusive..... The yellow fever is epidemic at Howell's station, on Pensacola bay, twenty-five miles above the navy yard. The people have neither food, medicine or attendance..... In the Papal consistory recently the Pope, after delivering an allocution, announced the creation of six cardinals. He also appointed several archbishops and bishops. The consistory concluded with the ceremony of conferring the ring and title on Cardinal McCloskey..... There is a report of the future marriage of Alfonso, the king of Spain, with the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier..... Deerfield, Mass., appropriately celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the Indian massacre at that place..... Superintendent Chapman, of the New York State Insurance department, has canceled the certificate of authority of the City Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., to transact business in New York State.

The board of naval officers appointed to examine into the cause of the sinking of the United States steamer Saranac on the Pacific coast some months since, have exonerated Capt. Queen from all liability..... Advices from Galveston, Texas, state that the buildings, bridges, and streets of the city were damaged by the late storm extensively. Over one hundred houses were blown down. One estimate of the loss is 5,000,000. The villages of Lynchburg and San Jacinto, on Galveston bay, were nearly destroyed. The loss of life on Galveston bay was at least twenty. Brashear City in Louisiana was flooded four feet deep. The violence of the storm subsided as it moved along the coast, but numerous vessels were driven ashore. The storm was general throughout the entire country, and much damage is reported..... A party of twenty Texan herders near Kearney Junction, Neb., killed a Mr. Collins for locking up their horses, the animals having broken into his cornfield. The party were pursued and two of them were caught and imprisoned at Kearney..... The complete census returns of Brooklyn, N. Y., show a population of 482,687..... A Brazilian imperial decree granting annuities to bishops and governors of dioceses has been promulgated..... A disease somewhat similar to the epizootic has attacked the horses of Buffalo.

The Servian newspapers say that the government has received a note from the Sublime Porte asking if Turkey may rely on the maintenance of Servian neutrality..... Jacob Benjamin, a well-known pawnbroker of Baltimore, died from erysipelas, which was produced by the use of hair dye..... The gale at Galveston drove the waters of the Gulf over the entire island, inundating the highest points to a depth of two feet, and ruining gardens and foundations. Many buildings were moved bodily into the thoroughfares. The gale extended along the entire Atlantic coast, and created great havoc with the shipping of all classes..... It is expected that Russia will recognize Khan Sade as the successor of his deposed father in the Khanate, of Khokand, Asia, but whether recognition will be accompanied by the armed occupation of Khokand if uncertain. At last advices all was quiet there..... Westervelt, one of the alleged abductors of Charley Ross, has been convicted in Philadelphia of conspiracy to kidnap, conspiring to extort money, and conspiring to defraud the child of his liberty. He was acquitted of the counts of kidnapping and concealing the child. He took an appeal..... James Garland, professor of music at New Brunswick, N. J., had so ill-treated his wife that she determined to leave him, and was making her preparations to do so, when he shot her three times with a revolver, inflicting serious wounds in her neck and head. Garland then went to his room and fired three shots into his own head and cut his throat and arm with a penknife, breaking two blades. Not content yet, he caught up a hammer and struck himself on the head, crushing in the skull, and died in a few minutes..... The supreme court at San Francisco confirmed the decision of a lower court sentencing ex-Harbor Commissioner John Marks to seven years' imprisonment for embezzling $66,000.

As the telegraph wires about Galveston have been repaired intelligence comes that the town of Indianola, on Matagorda bay, Texas, a village of twelve thousand inhabitants, was completely inundated and mostly destroyed by the recent storm. Very few houses are left standing entire, and the loss of life counts up to about one hundred and fifty, the receding waves distributing the bodies over a space of twenty miles. Parties of the saved were hunting up the bodies of their relatives, and as there is little food to be had, their condition is very pitiable. The people of Galveston sent relief. Information has also been received that the town of Matagorda has been swept away, with the exception of two houses. At East Bay only five persons out of twenty-eight are known to have been saved. The town of Saluria is also reported to be washed away..... The New York State Homeopathic Society celebrated the semi-annual centennial of the introduction of homeopathy into this country, by appropriate exercises..... Charles G. Fisher, assistant district-attorney at Washington, has been arrested for abstracting criminal records, and committed to jail. The records were recovered..... A disease like the epizootic appeared at Poughkeepsie and elsewhere in the State of New York..... The Mechanics' bank of Montreal has suspended, owing to a heavy defalcation..... The cattle disease has broken out in Wilbraham, Mass..... The Russian General Kauffman occupied Khokand without resistance. The greater portion of the Russian troops remained in the fortified camp outside. All the Russian prisoners have been delivered over to General Kauffman, and the Khan has accepted all the conditions of peace..... An editor of the *Germania*, an Ultramontane newspaper, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment by the municipal court of Berlin for publishing an offensive article.

Seed Wheat.

A bushel of plump wheat will contain about 650,000 grains, which, if sown upon an acre of ground, will give nearly fifteen grains to every square foot. This is one grain to every nine square inches. If every grain sown should grow (and why should it not if it is perfect and properly sown?) there would be one plant to every square of three inches; the plants, in fact, would stand upon the ground exactly three inches apart. One peck of seed sown equally over an acre would leave the plants six inches apart, which would be too thick for a heavy crop. Two quarts of seed per acre, placed at even distances, would give one plant to every foot, and if they should tiller and spread as the wheat plant often does, the crop would be thick enough upon the ground. An English farmer, Major Hallet, has sown wheat even more thinly than this, and has reaped over sixty bushels of choice, plump grain to the acre. Thus it is not the quantity of seed sown, but the kind of seed and the manner of sowing it, upon which the crop depends.

Dull Times.

The Austin (Nev.) *Reveille* thus enumerates the events of one day, in reply to some who said times were dull there: A freight team arrived; several loads of wood passed up Main street; seventeen dogs were all barking at once at a cow on Court street; a woman stubbed her toe against a plank on Union street; a man dropped a four-bit piece through a crack in the sidewalk on Cedar street; a clothesline full of clean linen was blown down on South street; a cat had fits on Overland street; two little boys had a fight on Smith street; a cow ate up a whole garden on Pine street, and there was a whirlwind on Virginia street. If the day was dull with all these stirring events, we would like to see what some folks call a lively one. But some men would say that times were dull if their grandmother was to fall 3,000 feet down a mining shaft.

About Corn Flour.

An Englishwoman was recently tried for murder on the charge of having caused the death of her twin children by feeding them with "corn flour" after being warned by the physician that it would not sustain life. The woman was acquitted, but the occurrence has called forth much comment. An English physician says that it cannot be too widely known that "corn flour," as it is called, is pure starch, prepared by washing out of maize flour the nutritious portions with alkalies. When the flour presents an extremely white appearance, all the nutrition has been sacrificed, and children fed on such substances are simply starved. When "corn flour" is cooked with milk, that will supply some of the nutriment that is lacking; but those who have the care of children should understand the nature of the flour itself.

Price for the Black Hills.

Spotted tail, in private council with his people, announced his price as $6,000,0000 for the Black Hills, or an annuity of $100 for grown people and $25 for squaws and children. He said that if granted half of the amount would stick to the white men's hands and not reach his people. Good authority says that another price put on the hills by the Indians was $50,000,000. Any such proposition will not be entertained by the United States commissioners. It is impossible to obtain the amount from the Indians themselves. In an interview with Red Cloud he was reticent. He said: "I am a big chief, and when I talk I want it in an open council and big crowd. No use talking now for fun. I don't sell a dollar twice."

A man named Barber (but not one by natnre) made a vow many years ago that he